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# Introduction to Learning;

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## A SURE GUIDE

To the ENGLISH

### Pronunciation and Orthography:

In plain PROSE for the *Ease*, and familiar VERSE  
for the *Pleasure*, as well as *Profit*, of the Learner.

Containing much more on those Subjects than any  
other Book, in a Method never before attempted; and by  
which All who can Read may learn, without a Teacher, to  
Speak and Write *English* as Correctly as they that have had  
a Liberal Education.

Contriv'd so as to amuse and exercise the Ingenious,  
improve and delight the Less-Knowing, clearly instruct the  
Ignorant, and allure Youth to a Love of Learning; tho'  
chiefly design'd for such GROWN Persons as have had but a  
slender Education, and are desirous of further Improvement.

To make it of General Use are added,

- I. An alphabetical Collection and clear Distinction  
of above a Thousand Words nearly alike in *Sound*, but  
different in *Sense* and *Spelling*.
- II. A large Table of Words, with their Meaning,  
made *different* in Signification by adding *E Final*
- III. An Explanation of *Abbreviations*, Notes of  
*Reference*, and other Marks which often occur in Books  
and Writing.

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By SAMUEL HAMMOND, Schoolmaster in NOTTINGHAM;  
*Author of the Complete and Comprehensive*  
SPELLING-DICTIONARY.

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By SAMUEL CRESWELL.

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## The PREFACE.

 F Multitudes who learn to Read and Write, FEW pronounce properly, or write tolerable English: For Many thro' Ignorance in the natural Powers of Vowels and Consonants, Scund of particular Letters, Nature of long and short Syllables, Formation and various Sounds of Diphthongs, Number of Syllables in certain Words, Use of Stops, true Accent, just Emphasis, proper Cadence, &c. Read so indistinctly as hardly to be understood; and Others who Read intelligibly, write good Sense and a fair Character, commit such ridiculous Errors in Spelling, Pointing, Capitalizing, &c. as expose them to Rallery, and make them ashamed to express themselves in *Writing*, to the great Prejudice of their Affairs.

To accommodate all Such, assist Those who are more-knowing, and as a Remembrancer even to the Learned, I have (partly from my own Observations in near Thirty Years Teaching, and partly from the best Writers on the Subject) collected and digested a great Number of useful *Rules* and *Directions* for pronouncing and writing the *English* Language with *Justness* and *Propriety*, together with many occasional Remarks on the *Idiom*, *Etymology*, and *Orthography* thereof as well ancient as modern; all which for the Learner's Advantage, Convenience and Diversion, are both in *Prose* and *Verse*: For, besides the Novelty of the Method, *VERSE* both strikes the Reader more strongly at *first* than *PROSE*, and is more easily retained *afterwards*.

The said *Rules* (which contain many Things no where else to be found) begin with the first Principles of Learning and gradually rise to Those more sublime, are orderly ranged under their proper Heads, each *Prose-Rule* is immediately

followed by the Same in *Verse*, Both are all-along illustrated by Examples, and the *Verse* being a Paraphrase on the *Prose* makes any further Explanation needless; especially as *Grammar* Terms are carefully avoided, to make them plain to every Capacity: So that All who can Read (of what Age soever) may be their own Teachers. And tho' calculated for the Improvement of all Ages that are any Way deficient in the *English* Language, and therefore adapted to the meanest Understanding; yet are not so puerile as to be below the Notice of the greatest Genius: And many GROWN Persons who thought themselves good Scholars before they saw this Book, have greatly profited thereby.

As Words of resembling *Sound* lead Many (who in other Respects write good English) into Mistakes in *Spelling*, and therefore should be carefully attended to, I have added a copious Collection of *Similitudes*; that so these Masqueraders being respectively brought to an Interview, their Difference may more easily and certainly be discerned: To which is subjoin'd, a large Table of Words made *different* in Meaning by adding *E Final*; as also an Explication of *Abbreviations*, Notes of *Reference*, and other *Marks* requisite to be understood of All who converse with *Books* and *Writing*.

Being diffident of my own Judgement in so *difficult* an Undertaking, I not only had the Opinion of several eminent Schoolmasters and other judicious Laymen, but also of some learned Divines; whose concurring Approbation gave me Reason to think it might be of Service to the PUBLIC.

The Reader may judge of its Reception, by being reprinted soon after the first Publication; and the many large and much improved Editions already *sold*, thro' the Character it hath acquir'd, are evident Signs of its great Utility.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.





A N E W

## Introduction to LEARNING;

*In plain PROSE, and familiar VERSE.*

*Of Letters, Vowels, Consonants, Syllables, Diphthongs, Triphthongs, and Division of Syllables.*

*Of Letters, Vowels, and Consonants.*



THE *English Language* is composed of these Twenty-Six Letters, *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z*; of which *a e i o u* are called *Vowels*, because they make a perfect Sound of themselves, and the Rest *Consonants*, as making no Sound without a *Vowel*: But *y* is a *Vowel* when it doth not begin a Syllable, as in *dry*, *Ægypt*; and *w* is often wrote for *u* in the End and Middle of a Syllable next after *a*, *e* or *o*, as in *law*, *new*, *down*; which I call an *Half-Vowel*, because it makes no Syllable without one of those *Vowels*.

The Letters that compose the *English Speech*  
Are Twenty-Six in Number, Five of which  
Are *Vowels*, Namely, *a e i o u*;  
And *Consonants* we call the Residue,  
Nam'd *be, ce, de, ef, je, aitch, ja or jod,*

*Ca, el, em, en, pe,*  
*Cu, ar, es, and te,*

A 3

Ve,

*Ve, double-yu, eks, wi, and zed or zod :*

Yet *y* a *Vowel* is when't don't begin

A *Syllable*, as in *fly, mystic, Lyn ;*

And *w* is often wrote for *u*

In th' End and Middle of a *Syll'ble*, as

May be exemplify'd in *owl, raw, few ;*

But (as it always the Assistance has

Of *a*, or *e*, or *o*) it at the most

Can but the Name of *Semi-Vowel* boast.

### Of Syllables.

A *Syllable* is so many Letters as are contained in one perfect Sound, as *a, or, but, wing, ought, stripe ;* which never hath less than one Vowel, nor more than Four.

A *Syll'ble* is so many Letters as

Make an intire Sound (for Instance, *was*)

Which always hath one Vowel, often more ;

But never does exceed the Number Four.

#### 2.

*Syllables* which have two or more Vowels are generally founded long, as *veal, ride, thieve ;* but Those with only one Vowel sound mostly short, as *man,*

Those *Syllables* sound mostly long which have

Above one Vowel, as in *road, seed, grave ;*

But mostly short which have but One, as in

These few Examples, *lod-ging, rub-bish, pin.*

### Of Diphthongs.

A *Diphthong* is two Vowels together in the same Syllable, as in *doat ;* and the *English* have these Fifteen, *ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou, ea, ee, ie, oa, eo, oo, æ, œ :* The first seven of which change *u* and *i* to *w* and *y* in the End of Words, as in *pay, whey, toy, few, saw, vow, Guy.*

A *Diphthong* is two Vowels which are found

Together in one Syll'ble, as in *round ;*

Fifteen of them The *English Tongue* affords,

As may be viewed in the following Words ;

Fail

Fail, reign, oil, vaunted, eunuch, out, recruit,  
 Eat, load, feed, yield, scoff, Caesar, phoenix, boot :  
 The former sev'n of which change *u* and *i*  
 In th' End of Words to *w* and *y* ;  
 As in *lay*, *they*, *coy*, *new*, *raw*, *now* and *buy*.

}

### Of Triphthongs.

A *Triphthong* is three Vowels together in one Syllable, as in *beau* ; of which we have but these two, *eau*, *ieu*.

Three Vowels in one Syll'ble (as in *lieu*)  
 A *Triphthong* is, of which we have but two ;  
 One's shown, the Other you'll in *beauty* view.

}

### Of Division of Syllables.

One Consonant between two Vowels must be *joined* to the latter Vowel ; as in *de-sert* : But *x* must *join* with the former Vowel ; as in *ex-alt*.

One Consonant between two Vowels *goes*  
 To th' latter Vowel ; as *re-pu-tes* shows :  
 But *x* must to the former Vow'l be *join'd* ;  
 As by *ex-ist* and *vix-en* you will find.

2.

Two Consonants between two Vowels must be *parted* ; as in *cor-rect*, *en-ter* : Except they can begin a Syllable *together* ; as in *fa-bric*, *wea-ther*.

Two Consonants between two Vowels *divide* ;  
 As in *dis-sol-ved* : But (as in *de-cry'd*)  
 When they'll begin must be *together* ty'd.

}

3.

If three Consonants can begin a Syllable *together* they must not be parted, as in *fru-strate* ; but when they can't begin a Syllable, mostly *divide* the first Two ; as in *mon-ster*.

∨

Three Consonants which *all together* may  
 Begin a Syllable (as in *a-stray*)  
 Shall so ; but if (as in *con-true*) you find  
 Three Cons'nants can't be all together *join'd*,  
 The latter Two must mostly be combin'd.

}



4.

Two Vowels which make no Diphthong must be parted; as in *ri-ot*.

Two Vowels which no Diphthong do compose Must parted be; as *di-al* doth disclose.

*A General Exception.*

Words which contain one whole Word and a Preposition or Termination, must be divided into their original Parts; as *mis-take*, *part-ly*, *un-apt*, *feel-ing*.

Words which a Word and Particle contain

Divide into their prim'tive Parts again;

As *fool-ish*, *dwell-er*, *dis-allow* explain. }

*Of the Sound of particular Letters; and of Those which are either lost or transplaced in Pronunciation.*

A.

**A** Is sounded like *a* in *balm* [baam] *calm* [caam] *palm* [paam] *psalm* [saam] *qualm* [quaam] *calf* [caaf] *half* [haaf] *Ralph* [Raaf] *calve* [caav] *halve* [haav] *salve* [saav] *alms* [aams].

*A* sounds like double *a* in These, *calf*, *half*,

*Balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *calve*, *halve*, *salve*,  
(*alms*, *Ralph*.)

2.

*A* sounds like the Diphthong *au*, before *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, and *lt*, when they end a Syllable; as in *scald* [scauld] *talk* [tauk] *call* [caul] *malt* [mault]: Which were formerly wrote with *au*.

When *ld*, *lt*, double *l*, or *lk*

Conclude a Syllable next after *a*,

The *a* is sounded like *au*; as shall

Be instanced in *bald*, *salt*, *walking*, *fall*:

Which with *a u* of Old were written all. }

3.

*A* is sounded like *i* when *age* ends, as in *cabbage* [cabbige]; and like *u* when words end in *al*, or *er*, as *final* [finul] *collar* [collur].

When



When *age* concludes *a* sounds like *i*, as *village*  
Doth testify with *forage*, *manage*, *tillage*;  
Like *u* when *al*, or *ar* doth terminate;  
As *partial*, *pedlar*, *pillar* indicate

4.

*A* is not sounded in *fustian* [fustin] *metal* [met'l]  
*parliament* [parlement] *Pharaoh* [Faro]; and  
Proper Names which have *a a* drop one *a* in Pro-  
nunciation, as *Naaman* [Naman]: Except *Ba-al*,  
*Ga-al*.

*A*'s lost to ev'ry Purpose and Intent  
In *Pharaoh*, *fustian*, *metal*, *parliament*;  
And double *a* (save *Ba-al*, *Ga-al*) do  
Drop One in Sound, as *Baalam*, *Isaac* show.

B.

*B* is not sounded in *bomb* [bum] *crumb* [crum]  
*dumb* [dum] *numb* [num] *plumb* [plum] *rhumb*  
[rum] *thumb* [thum] *bdellium* [dellium] *debt*  
[det] *doubt* [dout] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim] *subtle*  
[futtle]; but lengthens the sound of *climb* [clime]  
*comb* [come] like *e final*, and makes *o* sound as if  
it was doubled in *tomb* [toom] *womb* [woom].

*B*'s not pronounc'd in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *numb*, *plumb*,  
*Rhumb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *subtil*, *bdellium*, *thumb*;  
But lengthens *climb*, *comb* just like *e*; also  
Makes *tomb*, *womb* sound as if they'd double *o*.

C.

*C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and when it ends a Sylla-  
ble, sounds like *k*; as in *cat* [kat] *coy* [koy] *cut*  
[kut] *clod* [klod] *crab* [krab] *music* [musik].

The Cons'nant *c* doth always sound like *k*  
Before the Letters *r*, *l*, *o*, *u*, *a*,  
And when it ends a Syll'ble; as in *crowd*,  
*Clean*, *corn*, *discuss*, *occasion*, *action*, *cloud*.

2.

*C* before *e*, *i* and *y* sounds like *s*; as in *cell* [sell]  
*cite* [site] *cymbal* [symbal]: Except that it sounds  
like *k* in *skeleton* [skeleton] *sceptic* [skeptic]  
*Aceldama*

*Aceldama* [Akeldama] *Cedron* [Kedron] *Cis*  
[Kifs] *Sceva* [Skeva].

*C* sounds like *s* before *e, i* and *y*;  
As *certain, cinder, cypress* testify :  
Except in *sceptic, skeleton* like *k*,  
With *Sceva, Cedron, Cis, Aceldama*.

3.

*Ch* are sounded like *k* in Proper Names and before  
*r*, as in *Baruch* [Baruk] *chronicle* [kronicle];  
except *Melchizedek, Rachel, Charles* : They are  
also often pronounced like *k* before a Vowel and  
after *r*, as in *chorus* [korus] *monarch* [monark];  
and like *sh* in French Words, as *machine* [masheen]  
*chaise* [thaise]. But the most common Sound of  
*ch* is harder than *sh*, and softer than *k*; as in *chip*,  
*much*.

*Ch* in Proper Names and fore an *r*  
Like *k* sound, as *Christ, Malachi* declare;  
*Melchizedek, Rachel, Charles* excepted are:  
They also are pronounc'd like *k* before  
A Vow'l and after *r* in many More;  
As *chaos, chymist, anarchy* explore.  
And like *sh* in French Words, as *champaign*:  
But mostly they a middle Sound do gain  
'Tween *k* and *sh*, as *chaff, each* explain.

4.

*Ci* before a Vowel in the End and Midst of Words,  
are sounded like *sh*; as in *superficial* [superfishal]  
*precious* [prethus].

Much like *sh* the English sound *c i*  
In th' End and Midst of Words, when follow'd by  
A Vow'l; as *special, gracious* do imply.

E.

*E* is sounded like *i* when Words of two or more  
Syllables end in *el* or *et*, as *travel* [travvil] *pla-*  
*net* [plannit]; and like *u* when they end in *er*,  
as *bind-er* [hindur]: Except (in either Case) the  
Accent is on that Syllable, as in *foretél, forgét, de-*  
*tér*

*tér*; and *e* is founded like *u* in *diet* [diut] *quiet* [quiut]. But when they end with *en*, the *e* is not founded; as in *harden* [hard'n]: Except like *i* in *chicken* [chickin] *garden* [gardin] *linen* [linnin] *pullen* [pullin] *sudden* [sudden] *fullen* [fullin] *warren* [warrin] *women* [wimmin] *woolen* [woollin]. And *e* only softens the Sound of *g* in *bludgeon* [bludjon] *curmudgeon* [curmudjon] *dudgeon* [dudjon] *gudgeon* [gudjon] *pigeon* [pidjon] *widgeon* [widjon] *habergeon* [haberjon] *surgeon* [sturjon] *surgeon* [surjon] *dungeon* [dunjon] *gorgeous* [goijous] *sergeant* [serjant] *vengeance* [vengeance].

When Words of several Syllables do end  
With *l* or *t*, next after *e*, depend  
*E* (as in *revel*, *ferret*) hath *i*'s Sound;  
And *u*'s, when they to end with *er* are found;  
As *offer* shews: Unless the Accent's set  
On *e*, as in *dispél*, *infér*, *coquét*;  
And in *diet*, *quiet*, *e* doth *u*'s Sound get.  
But if, next after *e*, they end with *n*  
(As *brazen*) *e* is not pronounced then:  
Except like *i* in *chicken*, *garden*, *pullen*,  
*linen*, *sudden*, *warren*, *woollen*, *women*, *fullen*.  
And *e* but softens *g* in *dungeon*, *gorgeous*, *dudgeon*,  
*curmudgeon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*, *surgeon*, *bludgeon*,  
*habergeon*, *surgeon*, *serjeant*, *vengeance*, *gudgeon*,

2.

*E* makes a Syllable in *aborigi-nes*, *alo-es*, *antipo-des*, *diabe-tes*, *ma-nes*, *naia-des*, *pleia-des*, *satelli-tes*; and Names which end in *es*, as *Socrates*: Except *Charles*, *Quarles*, *James*, *Thames*.

*E* makes a Syll'ble in *antipo-des*,  
*Diabe-tes*, *alo-es*, *aborigi-nes*,  
*Satelli-tes*, *pleia-des*, *ma-nes*, *naia-des*;  
And (as *Hermoge-nes*) when Proper Names  
In *e s* end: Save *Charles*, *Quarles*, *Thames* and *James*.

3.

*E final* only lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel;

Vowel; as in *mote* [moat]: Except in Foreign Names, as *He-ge*, *Salmo-ne*; and these Words, *apostro-phe*, *catastro-phe*, *dyasto-le*, *epito-me*, *hyperbo-le*, *jubi-le*, *simi-le*, *sycto-le*.

*E final* only lengtheneth the Sound  
O'th' former Vow'l; as may in *bite* be found:  
Except in Foreign Names, as *Agannip-pe*,  
*Pheni-ce*, *Jes-se*, *Canda-ce*, *Xantip-pe*;  
And sev'ral Words, as *jubi-le*, *apostro-phe*,  
*Epito-me*, *hyperbo-le*, *catastro-phe*,  
With *simi-le*, and *sycto-le*, *dyasto-le*.

## 4.

*E final* after two Consonants only softens the Sound of *c* and *g*, and sharpens That of *f*; as in *lance* [lanfs] *badge* [badj] *nurse* [nurce]: Except that it lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel after *ang*, *st* and *th*; as in *range* [rainj] *paste* [paift] *blithe* [bloith].

After two Consonants *e final* doth  
But soften *c* and *g*, and sharpen *s*;  
(Which else might be omitted) how it both  
Performeth, these Words, *dance*, *edge*, *purse* exprefs:  
Save when *th*, *st*, or *ang* precede  
The *e*, it lengthens the last Vow'l indeed;  
As you in these Words, *bathe*, *haste*, *change* may read.

## 5.

*E final* seldom lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel when the Accent is not on that Syllable, as in *measure* [measur]; and lengthens not when it is the next Vowel to a Diphthong, as in *grieve* [greev]; nor when it follows a Vowel, as in *sie* [fi], save after *u* in *Hague* [Haig] *Prague* [Praig] *plague* [plaig] *vague* [vaig] *fatigue* [fateeg] *intrigue* [intreeg] *collogue* [colloag] *dis-embogue* [disemboag] *rogue* [roag] *vogue* [voag]; nor in *above* [abuv] *dove* [duv] *glove* [gluv] *love* [luv] *shove* [shuv] *come* [cum] *some* [sum] *done* [dun] *none* [nun] *one* [won] *give* [giv] *live* [liv] *have* [hav]. If

If th' Accent doth not i'th' last Syll'ble center  
*E final* seldom lengthens, as in *venture*;  
 And next a Vowel, or next Vowel to  
 A Diphthong, lengthens not; as *foe, ease* show:  
 Save after *u* in *Hague, Prague, plague, fatigue.*  
*Vague, disemboque, rogue, vogue, colloque, intrigue.*  
 And lengthens not in *These, above, dove, give,*  
*Come, some, none, done, one, have, glove, love, above, live.*

G.

G hath a hard guttural Sound before a Consonant  
 and the Vowels *a, o, u*, and when it ends a Word;  
 as in *glory, grass, gap, got, gut, dog.*

Before a Consonant and *o, u, a,*

G soundeth hard, as in *glad, god, gun, gay;*

And when it ends Words, as *leg, bug, display.*

}

2.

G before *e, i* and *y* hath a soft Sound like *j*; as in  
*gentry* [jentry] *gin* [jin] *clergy* [clerjy]: Except  
 in Scripture Names, as *Geba, Gihon*; or when *g* is  
 doubled, as in *stagger, begging*; as also in *anger,*  
*auger, eager, gird, girdle, girt, girth, geld, gelt,*  
*gild, gilt, gills, gimlet, gift, give, gewgaw, gig,*  
*giggle, giddy, finger, linger, get, gizzard, gibber-*  
*ish, gear, geese, girl, gargil, target, conger, hun-*  
*ger, monger, begin, together, tiger, gibbons, Gib-*  
*son, Gill, Gilson, Gilbert*; but of Those with *gg*  
 these Two are excepted, *exaggerate* [exagjerate]  
*suggest* [sugjest].

G soundeth soft like *j* 'fore *e, i, y*;

As in *gem, ginger, genealogy*:

Save Scripture Names and when we double *g*,

As *dagger, Gihon and Gethsemane*;

And *geld, gelt, gimlet, gift, give, gewgaw, finger,*

*Gig, giggle, gizzard, gild, gilt, giddy, linger,*

*Get, gibberish, eager, geese, gear, target, hunger,*

*Gills, anger, auger, gird, girl, tiger, monger,*

*Together, girt, begin, girth, girdle, gargil,*

*Conger, Gilbert, Gibbons, Gibson, Gilson, Fairgill*;

But you from Those which double *g* must bate

The following Words, *suggest, exaggerate.*



3.

G is not founded in the Ending *ing*; as in *parting* [*partin*].

Ith' Termination *ing* the *g* is mute;  
As *loving*, *waiting* prove beyond Dispute.

4.

Gh are founded like *f* in *cough* [*cof*] *enough* [*enuf*] *bough* [*hof*] *rough* [*ruf*] *tough* [*tuf*] *trough* [*truf*] *draught* [*draft*] *laugh* [*laf*]; but are lost in other Words, as *high* [*hi*]: Except that between *i* and *t* they lengthen the Sound of *i*, as in *fight* [*fite*]; which would sound short without them, as in *fit*.

Gh like *f* are founded in *enough*,  
*Cough*, *laughing*, *draught*, *rough*, *toughish*, *bough* and *trough*;  
But lost in other Words, for Instance *nigh*:  
Save (as in *fight*) they always lengthen *i*  
When situate between the *i* and *t*;  
Which (as in *fit*) would short without them be.

5.

When *gn* begin or end a Syllable, *g* is not founded; as in *gnat* [*nat*] *feign* [*fein*]: Yet when *gu* end after *i* or *u*, *g* lengthens the Syllable; as in *condign* [*condine*] *repugn* [*repune*].

When *gn* Syllables begin or end  
(As *gnaw*, *reign*) *g* can to no Sound pretend;  
Yet when they end, *g* lengthens *u* and *i*;  
As these two Words, *impugn*, *design* imply.

H.

H, when it begins a Syllable, or ends One after a Vowel, hath no other Sound than a strong Breathing, as in *his*, *Pisgab*; and is lost after *r*, as in *rhetoric* [*rettoric*]; and after *t* in *anthem* [*antem*] *apothecary* [*apotteary*] *arthichoke* [*artechoke*] *isthmus* [*istmus*] *lanthorn* [*lantorn*] *phthisic* [*tisic*] *thyme* [*tyme*] *Ahithophel* [*Ahittophel*] *Anthony* [*Antony*] *Catherine* [*Cattern*] *Dorothy* [*Dorroty*]

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When *b* begins a Syllable, or's found  
Preceded by a Vowel, all its Sound  
Is but a strongish Breathing, as in *host*,  
*Hat*, *Harvilab*; and after *r* is lost,  
As in *rheum*, *rhime*; and after *t* in *anthem*,  
*Apothecary*, *Thomas*, *phthisic*, *Grantham*,  
*Abithophel*, *Thame*, *lanthorn*, *Anthony*,  
*Thames*, *Catherine*, *isthmus*, *arthichoke*, *thyme* and *Dorothy*.

I.

*I* sounds short before a Consonant in the same Syl-  
lable; as in *bid*, *gift*: Except before *gh*, as in  
*high* [hie] *right* [rite]; and when the Syllable  
hath *e final*, as *bite*; and in *behind*, *bind*, *blind*,  
*find*, *grind*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *wind*, *rind*, *child*,  
*mild*, *wild*, *pint*, *Christ*; which were formerly  
wrote with *e final*.

*I* soundeth short before a Cons'nant in  
That Syll'ble; witness *din-ner*, *itch-ing*, *pin*:  
Except *gh* do follow, as in *fight*;  
Or th' Syllable hath *final e*, as *quite*;  
And these few Words, *bind*, *blind*, *find*, *grind*, *hind*, *kind*,  
*Mind*, *wind*, *rind*, *child*, *mild*, *wild*, *pint*, *Christ*, *behind*:  
Because (as in old Authors you may see)  
They formerly were wrote with *final e*.

2.

*I* before *er*, *on* and after *ſ* is generally founded  
like the Consonant *y*; as in *carrier* [car-yer]  
*pinion* [opin-yun] *bestial* [best-yal].

Before *er*, *on* and after *ſ*, *i*  
Is mostly founded like the Cons'nant *y*;  
As *collier*, *onion*, *christian* testify.

}

3.

*I* sounds like *e* in *fatigue* [fategue] *intrigue* [in-  
tregue] *chagrin* [chagrene] *machine* [machene]  
*magazine* [magazene] *marine* [marene] *shire*  
[there], and before *r* not followed by a Vowel,

as

as in *girl* [gerl] *circle* [cercle]; except that it sounds like *u* in *bird* [burd] *third* [thurd] *dirt* [durt] *flirt* [flurt] *shirt* [shurt] *spirt* [spurt] *fir* [fur] *sir* [sur] *stir* [stur] *first* [furst] *thirst* [thurst] *thirty* [thurty] *thirteen* [thurteen] *birch* [burch] *stirrup*, [sturrup]: Like *b* between *s* and *on*, as in *vision* [vishon]; and is lost when *vil* ends, as in *evil* [ev'l]; as also in *business* [bizness] *cousin* [cuz'n] *medicine* [medcine] *ordinance* [ordnance] *ordinary* [ordnary] *raisin* [raiz'n] *Salisbury* [Salsberry]

*I* sounds like *e* in *shire*, *machine*, *fatigue*,  
*Marine*, *chagrin* with *magazine*, *intrigue*,  
 And 'fore *r* when a Vowel don't ensue,  
 As in *mirth*, *girdle*, *squirrel*; save like *u*  
 In *These*, *first*, *thirst*, *fir*, *sir*, *stir*, *thirty*, *dirt*,  
*Bird*, *third*, *birch*, *thirteen*, *shirt*, *spirt*, *stirrup*, *flirt*;  
 Like *b* 'tween *s* and *on*, as in *confusion*,  
*Expression*, *passion*, *cession* and *delusion*;  
 And's lost when *vil* ends, as in *devil*; and  
 The Same in *Salisbury*, *medicine* understand,  
 With *Business*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, *cousin*, *raisin*,  
 Which, by their Sound, *i* seems to have no Place in.

## 4.

*I* is mostly sounded short in Scripture Names; as *Gibeon* [Gibbeun]: But long before *ah*, *as*, *jah*, *ra*, as in *Beri-ah*, *Zachari-as*, *Abi-jah*, *Adoniram*; and when it ends the First of two Syllables, as in *Si-mon*; and in the Endings *ite*, *ites*, as in *Ishmael-ite*, *Israel-ites*; and when it ends a Name, as in *Ba-ni*.

In Scripture Names *i* soundeth mostly short;  
 As *Phineas*, *Gideon*, *Azrikam* import:  
 But, notwithstanding, when the Letter *i*  
 Precedeth *ah*, *as*, *jah*, or *ra* rely  
 On't sounding long; as in *These*, *Adonijah*,  
*Elias*, *Tobiah*, *Abiram* and *Elijah*:  
 Or ends the former Syllable of Those  
 Which have but Two, as *Micah* doth disclose  
 And in the Terminations *ite* and *ites*,  
 As witness *Haronite* and *Reubenites*;

And

And when *i* ends a Name, as *Rei, Abdi*  
Declare, with *Levi, Binnui* and *Zabdi*.

**K.**

*K* is not founded when it begins a Word before *n*;  
as in *knife* [nife].

Whene'er *k n* begin a Word (as *knee*)  
The Letter *k* must not pronounced be.

**L.**

*L* is lost in *balm* [baam] *calm* [caam] *palm* [paam]  
*psalm* [saam] *qualm* [quaam] *calf* [caaf] *half* [haaf].  
*Ralph* [Raaf] *calve* [caav] *halve* [haav] *salve*  
[saav] *could* [cood] *should* [shood] *would* [wood]  
*balk* [bauk] *calk* [cauk] *chalk* [chauk] *stalk*  
[stauk] *talk* [tauk] *walk* [wauk] *almond* [amun]  
*alms* [aams] *falcon* [faucon] *folk* [foke] *holm*  
[home] *salmon* [sammon] *scalp* [scaup] *vault*  
[vaut] *Bristol* [Bristo] *Holborn* [Hoburn] *Lin-*  
*coln* [Lincun].

*L*'s lost in *vault, folk, halve, balm, salmon, calf,*  
*Psalm, qualm, palm, falcon, calm, holm, Lincoln, half,*  
*Could, should, would, Holborn, calk, chalk, Bristol salve,*  
*Ralph, talk, alms, almond, scalp, walk, balk talk, calve.*

**N.**

*N* is not founded when it ends a Word next after  
*m*; as in *hymn* [hym].

When *n*, annex'd to *m*, a Word doth close  
(As in *condemn*) the *n* its Sound doth lose.

**O.**

*O* sounds long before *ld, ll, and lt* when they end  
a Syllable; as in *fold* [foald] *toll* [tole] *bolt*  
[boalt].

When *ld, double l, or lt* do  
Conclude a Syllable next after *o*  
The *o* sounds long; as *bold, roll, molten snow.*

## 2.

O sounds like *u* between *w* and *r*, as in *worm* [wurm]; and when Words of several Syllables end in *or*, *om*, *ron*, or *ion*; as *factor* [factur] *blossom* [blossum] *iron* [iurn] *passion* [passhun]; as also in *above* [abuv] *dove* [duv] *glove* [gluv] *love* [luv] *shove* [thuv] *come* [cum] *some* [sum] *done* [dun] *none* [nun] *other* [uthur] *pother* [puther] *smother* [smuther], and many More.

O sounds like *u* 'tween *w* and *r*,  
And when Words end in *om*, *ron*, *ion*, or,  
Which have above one Syll'ble, as in *terror*,  
*Derision*, *apron*, *kingdom*, *worthy*, *error*;  
And also in *bomb*, *conduit*, *mongrel*, *money*,  
*Manth*, *pommel*, *govern*, *monday*, *cover*, *honey*,  
With many other Words both small and great,  
Too tedious for me to enumerate.

## 3.

O before *r* is mostly sounded like the Diphthong *a u*, as in *corn* [caurn]; and like *i* in *bludgeon* [bludgin] *curmudgeon* [curmudgin] *dudgeon* [dudgin] *gudgeon* [gudgin] *pigeon* [pidgin] *widgeon* [widgin] *dungeon* [dungin] *escutcheon* [scutchin] *luncheon* [lunchin] *truncheon* [trunchin] *faggot* [faggit] *maggot* [maggit] *flagon* [flaggin] *waggon* [waggin] *lesson* [lessin] *ribbon* [ribbin] *women* [wimmin] *pivot* [pivvit] *spiggot* [spiggit] *Piggot* [Piggit] *Gibbons* [Gibbins].

O next before an *r* is mostly bound  
(As in *lord*, *forty*) like *a u* to sound;  
Like *i* in *bludgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *faggot*,  
*Curmudgeon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*, *dungeon*, *maggot*,  
*Escutcheon*, *luncheon*, *truncheon*, *lesson*, *spiggot*,  
*Flagon*, *waggon*, *pivot*, *ribbon*, *women*, *Gibbons*, *Piggot*.

## 4.

O is lost when *con* or *son* ends, as in *bacon* [bac'n] *poison* [pois'n]; and mostly when *ton* ends, as in *cotton* [cott'n]; and sometimes when Words end in *en*, as *carrion* [carrin].

When

When *con* or *son* concludes, and mostly *tan*,  
And sometimes when Words terminate in *an*,  
The *o* is not pronounced; as in *deacon*,  
*Imprison*, *mutton*, *pardon*, *mason*, *beacon*.

P.

*P* is not founded when it begins a Word before *n*,  
*s*, or *t*, as in *pneumatical* [neumatical] *psalm* [salm]  
*Ptolemaic* [T'olemaic]; nor between *m* and *t*, as  
in *presumptuous* [presumtuuous].

When *p* begins before *n*, *s*, or *t*,  
Or stands 'tween *m* and *t*, the Sound of *p*  
Is lost; as in *exemption*, *ptisan*, *psaltery*,  
*Pneumatics*: For, to found the *p* is paltry.

2.

*Ph* found like *f*; as in *Philip* [Fillip] *prophane*  
[profane]; only they are parted in compound  
Words, as *up-hold*, *shep-herd*.

*Ph* like *f* found, as in *physic*; bating  
That Compounds (as *up-hil*) they separate in.

Q.

*Q* sounds like *k* when Words end in *que*, *quer*, or  
*quet*, as *pique* [pik] *conquer* [conker] *banquet*  
[banket]; and in some others, as *laquey* [lackey]  
*liquor* [licker] *pasquil* [paskil].

*Q* is pronounc'd like *k* when Words conclude  
In *que*, *quer*, *quet*, as may in These be view'd,  
*Oblique*, *exchequer*, *paquet*; and some More,  
As *laquey*, *liquor*, *masquerade* explore.

R.

*R* is pronounced after *e* (tho' written before it)  
in all Words which end with *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *ire*, or  
*tre*, as *fibre*, [fiber] *acre* [aker] *maugre* [mauger]  
*fire* [fier] *metre* [meter]; and mostly after *o* when  
Words end in *ron*, as *iron* [iorn].

When Words conclude with *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *ire*, *tre*,  
An d mostly *ron*, the *e* or *o* must be



Pronounc'd before the *r*; see *sabre*, *nitre*,  
*Desire*, *meagre*, *lucre*, *apron*, *mitre*.

## S.

*S* written first, or double, or before *t*, or between  
 a Consonant and *e final*, hath a sharp hissing  
 Sound like soft *c*; as in *sit* [cit] *kiss* [kisce] *past*  
 [past] *pulse* [pulse].

*S* first, or double, or preceding *t*,  
 Or 'tween a Consonant and *final e*,  
 (As in *sell*, *miss*, *cost*, *verse*) sounds like soft *c*.

## 2.

*S* written single at the End sounds like *z*; as in  
*days* [dayz]: Except that next after *u* it sounds  
 like *sz*, as in *us* [ufs] *zealous* [zellufs]; as also in  
*alas* [alafs] *this* [thiss] *yes* [yiss]. And *s* be-  
 tween two Vowels mostly sounds like *z*, as in *bo-  
 som* [bozom]; and often between a Vowel and  
 Consonant, as in *husband* [husband]: But is lost  
 in *isle* [ile] *island* [iland] *viscount* [vicount] *Lisle*  
 [Lile] *Carlisle* [Carlile].

One *s* concluding is pronounc'd like *z*;  
 As may from *asses*, *corws* be gathered:  
 Save after *u* (as in *thus*, *jealous*) *s*  
 Sounds double *s*; and in *alas*, *this*, *yes*.  
 And mostly 'tween two Vowels hath *z*'s Note,  
 And oft when 'tween a Vow'l and Consonant wrote;  
 As *prison*, *damsel* prove: But's lost in *isle*,  
 As also *island*, *viscount*, *Lisle*, *Carlisle*.

## T.

*T* is not founded between *s* and *e n*, *le*, or *on*, but  
 makes the *s* found like *sz*; as in *listen* [lissen]  
*bustle* [bussle] *Preston* [Presson].

*T* plac'd 'tween *s* and *e n*, *le*, or *on*,  
 (See *bursten*, *castle*, *Weston*) Sound hath none;  
 But makes the *s* have double *s*'s Tone.

## 2.

*Ti* before a Vowel is founded like *sh*; as in *portion*  
 [porshon]



[porshon]: Except *t i* begin a Word, as in *tied*; or follow *s*, as in *question*; or supply the Place of *t y* in Words whose Primitives end in *t y*, as in *emptiness* from *empty*; in all which Cases *t i* sound like *t y*; and also before a Vowel in some Proper Names, as *Shephatiah*, *Shealtiel*.

*T i* before a Vowel (as in *station*)

We sound like *s b*, with this Limitation;  
That when they Words begin, or follow *s*,  
(As in *tie*, *bestial*) or supply the Place  
Of *t y* in such Words whose Prim'tives end  
In them (as *pity*, *pitieth*) depend  
On *t i* sounding like *t y*; and in  
Some Names, as may in *Phaltiel* be seen.

## U.

*U* is founded long when it ends a Syllable; as in *fu-ry*: Except *st* follow it, as in *cluster* [clust-er]; and in *public* [pub-lic] *publish* [pub-lish] *punish* [punnish] *study* [studdy].

When of a Syll'ble *u* brings up the Rear  
'Tis founded long; as *frugal* makes appear:  
Except *s t* next Syllable begin,  
As you'll in *muster* find; and also in  
These, *study*, *punish*, *public*, *publishing*.

## 2.

*U* between *g* and *e final* only hardens the Sound of *g*, as in *rogue* [roag]; also in *guess*, *quest*, *guide*, *guild*, *guile*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guise*, *Guy*.

*U* plac'd between a *g* and *final e*,

(As in *fatigue*) does only harden *g*;  
And not in Such alone, but These beside;

*Guy*, *guise*, *guild*, *guinea*, *quest*, *guess*, *guile*, *guilt*, *guide*.

## 3.

*U* is lost when *que*, *quer*, or *quet* ends, as in *cinque* [cink] *conquer* [conker] *banquet* [banket]; and in several other Words.

*U*s lost when Words conclude in *que*, *quer*, *quet*,  
As These, *oblique*, *exchequer*, and *piquet*;

And in some other Words, which (to be brief)  
I'll wave; as having pointed out the Chief.

## W.

*W*, when it begins a Syllable, sounds like *oo*; as  
in *want* [ooant]: And it seems very absurd to me,  
that this Letter (whose Name and Sound denote a  
double Vowel) is called a Consonant.

When *tw* a Syllble doth begin  
It sounds like double *o*, as in *wet*, *win*;  
Which vastly inconsistent seems to me  
That it a Consonant should called be,  
When Sound and Name with double Vow'l agree.

## 2.

*W* before *ba*, *be*, and *bi*, is founded after the *b*;  
as in *wbale* [hwale] *when* [hwen] *while* [hwile]:  
Which formerly were so written, agreeable to  
their original Saxon.

When *wh*, *a*, *e*, or *i* precede,  
The Sound of *tw* doth *b* succeed;  
As you in *whiten*, *wherefore*, *what* may read:  
Which with *b* first in former Times were writ,  
And their *Originals* agree with it.

## 3.

*W* is not founded when it begins before *r*, or *bo*, as  
in *wrist* [rist] *where* [hore]; nor when it ends next  
*lo*, or *ro*, as in *fellow* [fello] *marrow* [marro];  
nor generally when it ends next *o* in other Words,  
as *window* [windo] *meadow* [meado].

'Fore *r*, or *bo*, *tw* is dumb  
When it begins a Word, as in *wrath*, *whom*;  
And when it ends succeeding *lo*, or *ro*,  
As in *flow*, *grow*; and mostly after *o*  
In th' End of other Words, as *widow*, *snow*.

## X.

*X* sounds like *z*, when it begins a Proper Name;  
as in *Xenophon* [Zenophon].

The Sound of *z* the Letter *x* doth claim  
When (as in *Xerxes*) it begins a Name.

## Y.

Y following a Consonant at the End of Monosyllables hath always the long Sound of *i*, as in *try* [trie]; and generally the short Sound of *i* between Consonants, as in *myriad* [mirriad] *synod* [sinnod].

Whenever *y* with Cons'nant being join'd  
Concludes a Monosyllable, pray mind  
That *y* the Sound of long *i* hath; and *y*  
'Tween Cons'nants mostly foundeth like short *i*:  
See This in *synagogue*, and That in *fy*.

2.

Y ending Words of two or more Syllables next after a Consonant, is sounded like *e*; as in *duty* [du-te] *bonny* [bon-ne]: Except they end in *fy*, as *edify*; or are accented on the ending *y*, as *comply*; in which Cases it hath the long Sound of *i*.

When Words of several Syllables ended be  
With Consonant and *y*, *y* sounds like *e*;  
As you'll perceive in *parly*, *tragedy*:  
Except they end in *fy*, as *terrify*;  
Or th' Accent's on the *y*, as in *deny*;  
For *y* is then pronounced like long *i*.

---

Remarks on Diphthongs, and Triphthongs; shewing their various Sounds, and what Words they are divided in.

## Diphthongs.

## A i.

*AI* are sounded like *a* made long by *e* final; as in *pair* [pare]: Except like short-sounding *i* in *fountain* [fountin] *mountain* [mountin] *captain* [captin] *chaplain* [chaplin] *certain* [certin] *curtain* [curtin] *bargain* [bargin] *murrain* [murrin].

The Diphthong *ai* sounds like *a*, long made  
By final *e*; as in *refrain*, *upbraid*:

B 4

Save

Save like short *i* in *curtain, captain, fountain,*  
*Uncertain, chaplain, murrain, bargain, mountain.*

2.

*Ai* are parted when Names end in *a-im*, as *Kir-jatha-im*; as also in *Juda-ic, la-ic, Mosai-ic, Ptolema-ic, prosa-ic, La-is, Ptolema-is, Ja-ir, La-ish.*

Divide *ai* when Names conclude with *a-im*,  
 As *Ramatha-im*; also do the Same  
 In *La-is, La-ish, Ptolema-is, la-ic, Mosai-ic, Juda-ic, Ptolema-ic, Ja-ir, prosa-ic.*

E i.

*Ei* sound like *ai*; as in *eight* [aight]: Except like *e e* in *deceive* [deceev] *receive* [receev] *conceive* [conceev] *perceive* [perceev] *conceit* [conceet] *deceit* [deceet] *receipt* [receet] *mein* [meen]; and like short-sounding *i* when *feit* ends, as in *surfeit* - [surfit].

*Ei* like *ai* sound; as in *feign*: Save  
 Like double *e* in *mein, conceive, deceive,*  
*Perceive, conceit, deceit, receipt, receive;*  
 And like short *i* when *feit* concludes, as *surfeit*  
 Exemplifies, with *counterfeit* and *forfeit*.

2.

*Ei* are parted at the End of Scripture Names, as *Re-i*; and also in *athe-ism, de-ity* with their Derivatives; and when Words which begin with *i* have *re* prefixed, as *re-inforce*.

At th' End of Scripture Names (as *Shime-i*)  
 And these Words, *athe-ism, de-ity,*  
 With their Derivatives, we part *ei*;  
 And Words with *i* beginning (as *inflated*)  
 When *re*'s prefix'd have *ei* separated.

O i.

*Oi* have the long Sound of *i*; as in *boil* [bile]: But are parted in *do-ing, go-ing, co-incide, co-ition, hero-ic, sto-ic, Lo-is* and their Relatives.

The

The Sound of *o i* Custom reconciles  
With that of *i* spoke long; as witness *toils* :  
But *do-ing*, *go-ing*, *co-incide*, *co-ition*,  
*Hero-ic*, *sto-ic*, *Lo-is* claim Division;  
And their Relations are i'th' same Condition.

U i.

*U i* have the long Sound of *u* in *bruise* [bruse]  
*cruise* [cruse] *juice* [juce] *suice* [sluce] *bruit* [brute]  
*fruit* [frute] *recruit* [recrute] *suit* [sute] *nuisance*  
[nusance]; and the short sound of *i* in *build* [bild]  
*built* [bilt] *circuit* [cerkit] *conduit* [condit] : But are  
no Diphthong in any other Words; for the *u* but  
either hardens *g*, as in *guile*; or is forc'd to follow  
*q*, as in *quit*; or else *u i* are parted, as in *ru-in*.

*U i* are sounded like *u* long in *fruit*,  
*Recruit*, *bruit*, *juice*, *cruise*, *bruise*, *suice*, *nuisance*, *suit*;  
Like short *i* in *build*, *conduit*, *circuit*, *built* :  
In other Words ( as *These*, *disguise* and *quilt* )  
They are no Diphthong, for the Letter *u*  
But hardens *g* and's forc'd to follow *q*;  
Or parted are, as in *pu-issant* view.

A u.

*A u* before *n t* and *q c b* sound like *a a*, as in *daunt*,  
[daant] *paunch* [paanch].

*A u* before *n t* and *n c b*

We sound like double *a*; as *aunt*, *launch* teach.

2.

*A u* are parted in most Foreign Names; as *Me-  
nela-us*.

Most Foreign Names part *a u*; as *Emma-us*

Doth teach, with *Caperna-um*, *Stanisla-us*.

E u.

*E u* have generally the long Sound of *u*; as in *eu-  
charist* [u-charist] *Euphrates* [U-phrates] *feud* [fude].

*E u* do to the Sound of long *u* cleave;

As you'll in *Euclid*, *eunuch*, *rheum* perceive.

2.

*E u* are parted when *re* begins Words next before *u*,  
and



and when Names end in *e-us*; as *re-union*,  
*Thadde-us*.

When *re* begins 'fore *u*, or Names have *e-us*,  
Part *e u*; as in *re-unite*, *Zacche-us*.

### O u.

*O u* have their proper Sound in *thou*: But before  
*ght* are express'd like *a u*, as in *thought* [thaught],  
like short-sounding *u* in Words of two or more  
Syllables which end in *our*, or *ous*, as *endeavour*  
[endeavur] *famous* [famus], as also in *double* [dub-  
ble] *trouble* [trubble] *enough* [enugh] *rough* [rugh]  
*tough* [tugh] *trough* [trugh] *flourish* [flurrish] *nourish*  
[nurriish] *country* [cuntry] *couple* [cupple] *courage*  
[currage] *touch* [tuch] *young* [yung]; and much  
like *oo* in *youth* [yooth] *uncouth* [uncooth] *you* [yoo]  
*through* [throogh] *your* [yoor] *could* [cood] *should*  
[shood] *would* [wood].

*Cloud*, *round*, *about*, the proper Sound betoken  
Of *o u*: But are like to *a u*, spoken  
'Fore *ght*, as in *besought*; and when  
Words which at least two Syllables contain  
In *our*, or *ous* end (as *delicious*, *ardour*)  
*O u* like short *u* sound, as also farther  
In *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *touch*, *couple*, *country*, *nourish*,  
*Enough*, *young*, *double*, *trouble*, *courage*, *flourish*;  
And much like double *o* we found *o u*  
In *youth*, *uncouth*, *could*, *should*, *would*, *you*, *your*, *through*.

### E a.

*E a* mostly found like *ee*; as in *feat* [feet]: But  
have the long Sound of *a* in *bear* [bare] *pear* [pare]  
*rear* [rare] *swear* [sware] *tear* [tare] *wear* [ware]  
*break* [brake] *steak* [stake] *great* [grate]; the short  
Sound of *a* in *heark* [hark] *heart* [hart] *hearth*  
[harth]; and the short Sound of *e* in *bread* [bred]  
*dread* [dred] *spread* [spred] *tread* [tred] *earl* [erl]  
*pearl* [pearl] and many Other.

*E a de*



*E a* do mostly sound like double *e*;  
 As in *meat* : But like long *a* sounded be  
 In *rear*, *bear*, *pear*, *wear*, *swear*, *tear*, *great*, *break*,  
 In *heart*, *hearth*, *heark* the Sound of short *a* take ; (*steak*;  
 And like short *e* do sound in *death*, *head*, *ready*,  
*Stealth*, *measure*, *heard*, *beard*, *pleasure*, *treasure*, *steady*,  
*Dearth*, *pheasant*, *health*, *wealth*, *dead* and many such ;  
 Which to enumerate would be too much.

2.

*E a* are parted in Words derived from the *Latin*,  
*Greek* and *Hebrew*, and therefore in all Scripture  
 Names, as *re-al oce-an*, *Jude-a* ; and when *pre*  
 begins next before *a*, as in *pre-amble* ; also in *mis-*  
*cre-ant*, *venge-ance*, which are of *French* Extraction.

In Words deriv'd from *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*

*E a* are parted, whence it follows that in

All Scripture Names they likewise part ; as *Le-ab*,

*Ne-apolis*, *be-atitude*, *ide-a* ;

And when *pre* next before an *a* we write,

As in *pre-amble* and *pre-adamite* ;

Also in *miscre-ant* and *venge-ance*,

Which fetch their *Etymology* from *France*.

O a.

*O a* have the long Sound of *o*, as in *groan* [*grone*] ;  
 but sound like *a u* in *groat* [*graut*].

*O a* like long *o* sound, as in *doat*, *moat* ;

Save that they're sounded like *a u* in *groat*.

2.

*O a* are parted in Proper Names, as *Jo-ab* ; and  
 next after *c*, as in *co-adjutor* : Except *coach*, *coaks*,  
*coal*, *coop*, *coarse* [ordinary] *coast*, *coat* [upper-  
 garment].

Divide *o a* in Proper Names, as *Zo-ar* ;

And when (as in *co-agulate*) before

*O a* the Letter *c* directly's wrote ;

Save these Words, *coach*, *coax*, *coal*, *coop*, *coarse*, *coast*,  
 (*coat*).

E e.

*E e* have always the long Sound of *e* ; as in *breed*  
 [*brede*].

Tie

The Sound of long *e* always is assign'd  
To double *e*; as you in *jeed* may find.

2.

*E e* are divided in Proper Names, as *Be-eri*; and Words compounded with *pre*, or *re*; as *pre-exist*, *re-edify*.

In Names (as *Be-erith*) and Words which be  
Compounded with the Syllable *pre*, or *re*  
(As *pre-engage*, *re-enter*) keep rate double *e*.

I *e*.

*I e* sound like *ee*, as in *thief* [theef]; save like short-sounding *e* in *friend* [frend].

*I e* to th' Sound of double *e* do tend,  
As *brief* imports; save like short *e* in *friend*.

2.

*I e* are divided in Proper Names and Words deriv'd from *Latin*, as *Adri-el*, *di-et*; and also in Words which take an Ending that begins with *e*, as *dri-est*, *marri-eth*.

In Proper Names and Words from *Latin*, we  
(As *Hi-el*, *di-ent* prove) divide *i e*;  
And in all Words with Terminations which  
Begin with *e*, as *di-ed*, *carri-er* teach.

E *o*.

*E o* have the short Sound of *e* in *feoff* [fef] *yeoman* [yemman] *leopard* [leppard] *jeopardy* [jeppardy]; the Sound of *o* in *George* [Jorge]; and of *ee* in *people* [peepel]: But are parted in all Others, as *dunge-on*, *Cle-ophas*.

In These, *feoff*, *yeoman*, *leopard*, *jeopardy*,  
*E o* like short *e* sound, like double *e*  
In *people*; *George* like *o*: But All beside  
(As *pige-on*, *Give-on*) *e o* divide.

O *o*.

*O o* sound like long *u*; as in *broad* [brude]: Except like long *o* in *door* [dore] *floor* [flore] *moor* [more];

[more]; like broad *u* (between long and short) in *good*, *hood*, *food*, *wood*, *wool*; and like short *u* in *blood* [blud] *food* [fud] *brook* [bruk] *foot* [fut] *foot* [fut].

The Sound of long *a* double *o* explore;  
As in *rood*: But long *o* in *door*, *floor*, *moor*;  
In *good*, *hood*, *food*, *wood*, *wool* sound broad *u*; but  
Like short *u* found in *blood*, *food*, *brook*, *foot*, *foot*.

2.

*O o* must be divided in Proper Names, as *Co-as*;  
and in *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*.

In Names (as *Bo-ox*) sep'rate double *o*;  
*Co-operate*, *co-ordinate* also.

*Æ*, and *Œ*.

*Æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e*; as in *Cæsar* [Cesar]  
*æther* [ether] *Œdipus* [Eddipus] *phœnix* [phenix].

*Æ* and *œ* are pronounc'd like *e*;  
As in *enigma* and *œconomy*;

Triphthongs.

*E a u* and *i e u* have the Sound of *e u*; as in *beau-*  
*tify* [beutify] *adieu* [adeu]: Save that *e a u* are  
sounded like *o* in *beau* [bo] *bureau* [buro], and  
the *u* like *v* in *lieutenant* [lievtenant] *lieutenancy*  
[lievtenancy].

Triphthongs the Sound of *e u* lean unto;  
As in *lieu*, *beauty*: Save One sounds like *o*  
In *beau*, *bureau*; and *u* we sound like *v*  
In both *lieutenant* and *lieutenancy*.

Of Stops, Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence.

Of Stops.

**S T O P S** are intended to prevent Confusion in  
the Sense, and give the Reader Breathing-  
Time; which are First a *Comma* [,] Second a *Se-*  
*mi-Colon* [;] Third a *Colon* [:] Fourth a *Period* [.]  
The

The First being a *Pause* or *Rest* while *One*, the Second while *Two*, the Third while *Three*, and the Fourth while *Four* may be slowly counted. There are also a Note of *Interrogation* [?] and Note of *Admiration*, or *Exclamation* [!] At both which you should *stop* as at a *Period*; but speak in a higher Tone.

*Stops* are intended partly to prevent Confusion in the Sense, Part with Intent To give the Reader Breathing-Time; which are In Number Four. The First a *Comma* [,] where You should be silent while the Number *One* May be distinctly spoke, and then go on. The next a *Semi-Colon* is [;] where you Should *rest* while you may slowly say *One, Two.* The Third is call'd a *Colon* [:] which should be A *Pause* while you may fairly reckon *Three.* The Fourth a *Period* is [.] where you should *rest* Until *One, Two, Three, Four* can be express'd. There are, beside, a Note of *Interrogation* [?] And of *Admiring*, or of *Exclamation* [!] Where you should *stop* as at a *Period*; but Take Care to speak in a much higher Note.

### Of Accent.

*Accent* here means that *Rising*, or *Stress*, of the Voice which we lay on one particular Syllable of a Word more than the Rest; which to place with Elegance and Propriety observe the following Rules.

By Accent here is meant the *raising* of Your Voice in one Part of a Word above The common Pitch; and where to lay that *Stress*, With Elegance, the following Rules express.

#### I.

Words of two Syllables beginning with *ab, ac, ad, al, af, am, ap, as, at, be, com, con, de, dis, ex, fore, im, in, mis, ob, per, pre, pro, re, sub, sup, sur, sus, trans, un* are generally accented on the last

last Sy  
amoun  
fult,  
mistak  
subver  
But m  
two S  
barley,

In m  
Ab,  
Be,  
Per,  
Acce  
Aboc  
Amā  
Begi  
Fore  
Pera  
Suspe  
But  
Have  
Wit

Word  
accent  
Word  
are ac  
and V  
mostl  
ginals  
ending  
jab, o  
but or  
Hilki

In V  
Is g  
As i  
In V  
(As  
The

last Syllable; as *abbór*, *accóunt*, *adúlt*, *alóne*, *afflíet*,  
*amóint*, *appoint*, *aspíre*, *atóne*, *begín*, *compóse*, *con-*  
*súlt*, *decláre*, *diseáse*, *exált*, *foresee*, *impóse*, *injer*,  
*místake*, *obscúre*, *perháps*, *prefer*, *protéct*, *recúr*,  
*subvért*, *suppóse*, *surround*, *suspénd*, *transláte*, *unáúne*:  
 But most other Words, and all Proper Names, of  
 two Syllables are accented on the First; as *ríver*,  
*bárley*, *Lában*.

In most Dissyll'bles which begin with *dis*,  
*Ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *af*, *al*, *am*, *ap*, *as*, *at*, *mis*,  
*Be*, *com*, *con*, *de*, *ex*, *fore*, *im*, *in*, *ob*, *pre*,  
*Per*, *pro*, *sub*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*, *trans*, *un* and *re*,  
 Accent the latter Syllable; as *displáy*,  
*ábóve*, *accépt*, *adór*, *afráid*, *alláy*,  
*Amáze*, *apárt* *assúme*, *atténd*, *míseád*,  
*Begét*, *compáre*, *confét*, *devíse*, *excéed*,  
*Foretél*, *implore*, *inclóse*, *obtrúde*, *precíse*,  
*Perswáde*, *províde*, *submit*, *support*, *surpríse*,  
*Suspéct*, *transáct*, *undúe*, *revíve*, *recláims*:  
 But mostly other Words, and Proper Names,  
 Have th' Accent on the First; as *límit*, *Míchal*,  
 With *énte*, *Jóseph*, *lóving*, *fávor*, *Phíchol*.

2.

Words of three or more Syllables are generally  
 accented on the Last but Two; as *perpétual*: But  
 Words of four or more Syllables which end in *ary*  
 are accented on the Last but Three, as *vóluntary*;  
 and Words deriv'd or compounded of Others are  
 mostly accented on the same Syllable as their Ori-  
 ginals, as *glúttónous*, *míscárry*; and Proper Names  
 ending with *a-im*, *a-us*, *e-a*, *e-us*, *i-ab*, *i-as*,  
*jab*, *o-am*, *ram* are accented on the last Syllable  
 but one, as *Kirjatháim*, *Meneláus*, *Beréa*, *Timéus*,  
*Hilkiah*, *Urias*, *Urijah*, *Rehobóam*, *Adóram*.

In Words above two Syllables the *Stress*  
 Is gen'rally upon the Last but Two;  
 As in *tradítion*, *liberty*: Unless  
 In Words above three Syllables which do  
 (As *nécessary*) terminate in *ary*,  
 The Last but Three the greatest *Stress* doth carry;

And



And Words deriv'd and compound mostly are  
*Accented* on the Syllable they were  
 In their Originals, as *disbelieve*,  
*Exceeding*, *diligently*, *undecieve*;  
 And when *jah*, *i-ab*, *i-as*, *a-us*, *a-im*,  
*Ram*, *o-am*, *e-a*, *e-us* end a Name  
*Accent* the Last but One; as in *Beriah*  
*Abiram*, *Adonijah*, *Jeremiah*,  
*Thaddæus* *Jerobœam*, *Ramatbaim*,  
*Judæa*, *Adoniram* and *Repbaim*.

#### A General Exception.

As many Words vary from the foregoing Rules,  
 the best Supply for such Defects is, when a Word  
 sounds stiff *accented* as they direct, to *accent* the  
 Syllable that will make it sound the smoothest; as  
 in *alter*, *conquer*, *admirable*, *apprehend*, *memorandum*.

As many Words do vary from these Rules  
 (And all the Precepts ever taught in Schools)  
 The best Supply for such Defects I know  
 Is, when a Word don't very smoothly flow  
*Accented* by the Rules above, to lay  
 The *Stress* on such a Part as, so, it may  
 Sound smoother than any other Way;  
 As in *traduce*, *illustrate*, *volunteer*,  
*Clandestine*. *image*, *common*, *domineer*.

#### Of Emphasis.

*Emphasis* differs from *Accent* more in Name than  
 Nature, for as *Accent* is a *Stress* of the Voice on a  
 particular Syllable of a Word, so is *Emphasis* on a  
 Word that determines the Sense of a Sentence;  
 which if not *emphatically* spoken may leave the  
 Sense obscure, or doubtful: For Example, if the  
 Question, *Did you run?* be asked all in one Tone,  
 the Meaning is doubtful; but if an *Emphasis* be  
 laid on the Word *you*, the Meaning is, *Did you*, or  
*Another*, run; and if on the Word *run*, the An-  
 swer may be, *No*, *I walk'd*.

Though *Emphasis* and *Accent* are in Name  
 Quite different, yet their Nature's much the same;

For

For a  
 Your  
 The e  
 On i  
 Whic  
 For e  
 As in  
 If't m  
 And  
 I ask  
 And,  
 This,  
 And  
 This e  
 And,  
 Is Fir

Cadence  
 Rising  
 Where  
 Beg  
 Comm  
 one No  
 Admir  
 low the

As C  
 Both  
 Whic  
 Melo  
 Be  
 Nor  
 At S  
 Qu  
 One l

Of cer  
 not  
 rally

NO

For as an *Accent* is the *raising* of  
 Your Voice in one Part of a Word above  
 The common Pitch, so is the *Emphasis*  
 On Words that rule the Sense in Sentences ;  
 Which greatly helps to make the Meaning clear,  
 For else it often doubtful would appear :  
 As in the Question, *May I blow this Fire ?*  
 If't *may* or *mayn't* be blown I but enquire ?  
 And if I say, *May I this Fire blow ?*  
 I ask if't may be blown by *me* or no ?  
 And, *May I blow this Fire ?* doth imply  
 This, *May I blow*, or *other* Methods try ?  
 And *May I blow this Fire ?* is to say,  
*This* or *another* Fire, *which*, I pray ?  
 And, *May I blow this Fire ?* is to ask,  
 Is *Fire* or Something *else* to blow, my Task ?

## Of Cadence.

*Cadence* means a *Fall* of Voice ; which with the  
*Rising* and *Suspension* thereof form all Melody :  
 Wherefore, to Read musically, observe this *Rule*.

Begin the Sentence in a *middling* Key, and at  
*Commas* neither *rise* nor *fall* ; at *Semi-Colons* rise  
*one Note higher*, and at Notes of *Interrogation* or  
*Admiration* rise *Two* : At *Colons* fall *one Note be-*  
*low* the Key, and at *Periods* fall *Two*.

As *Cadence* means but *Fall* of Voice, I shall  
 Both *Rising* and *Suspension* teach withal ;  
 Which form all Music : Therefore, if you'd Read  
 Melodiously, to this short *Rule* give Heed.

Begin the Sentence in a *middling* Key,  
 Nor *rise* nor *fall* when you a *Comma* see,  
 At *Semi-Colons* one Note *higher* be ;  
*Questions* and *Admirations* *Two* : Drop *Colons*  
 One Note *below* the Key, *Periods* two whole Ones.

Of certain Letters, *when* to be written, and *when*  
 not ; with many *Reasons* why : And first, Gene-  
 rally ; then Particularly.

## Generally.

**N**O Vowels but *e*, *o*, and *u* are doubled ; un-  
 less in Proper Names, as *Zeboiim*.

No Vow'ls but *e, o, u* that I'm aware on  
Are doubled; save in Proper Names, as *Aaron*.

2.

No Letter is doubled next after a Diphthong; nor  
ever trebled.

No Letters after Diphthongs doubled are;  
And that you never treble them beware.

3.

The Consonants *b, j, k, q, v, w, x, y* are never  
doubled.

The Consonants *b, j, k, q, and v,*  
With *w, x, y,* ne'er doubled be.

4.

No Consonants but *f, l, s* are doubled at the End  
of Words; as in *stuff, mill, toss*: Except in *add,*  
*ebb, egg, err, inn* [alehouse] *odd*; tho' *egg* and  
*odd* have only a single Consonant in their Originals.

No Consonants are doubled at the End  
Of Words but *f, l, s*; you'll apprehend  
The Rule in *muff, tall, miss*: Only these Few,  
*Add, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd* this Rule break thro';  
Tho' as *egg, odd* in their Originals  
Have but one Consonant, their *Spelling's* false.

Particularly.

A.

Words of two or more Syllables which seem by  
their Sound to end with *idge* or *ige*, do terminate  
in *age*; as *ravage, carriage*: Except *college, know-*  
*ledge, cartridge, partridge, abridge, alledge, oblige,*  
*porridge, privilege, sacrilege*. And Words which  
conclude with the Sound of *a* are ended with either  
*ay*, or *ey*; as *defray, grey*: Except they are  
not accented on the last Syllable; as *idéa*.

Words 'bove one Syllable which by their Sound  
Seem to conclude with *idge* or *ige*, are bound  
To end with *age*; as *cabbage*: Save These, *college,*  
*Alledge, oblige, sacrilege, cartridge, knowledge,*  
*Abridge* with *partridge, privilege* and *porridge*.  
And Words which seem to end with sounding *a*,  
In *ay* end, or *ey*; as *lay, they*:

Save

Save (as in *cúpola*) the Accent's plac'd  
One Syllable or more before the Last.

C.

C might be spar'd from our Alphabet (as its hard Sound is express'd by *k*, and its Soft by *s* or *ts*) was it not of Use in shewing the *Etymology* of Words.

C, but for *Etymology*, might be spar'd ;  
As *s* its soft Sound hath, and *k* its Hard :  
Save *ts* do its Soft 'fore *b* regard.

2.

C is wrote before *ion* in only *cion* [young shoot] *coercion*, *conscionable*, *suspicion*.

*Suspicion*, *scion*, *conscionable*, *coercion*,  
Have *c* 'fore *ion* ; else 'tis a Transgression.

3.

C is wrote between one Vowel and *k* in short-sounding Monosyllables, as *pack* ; and also in their Derivatives and Compounds, as *packeth*, *unpack*.

Between one Vow'l and *k* in Words which are Short Monosyllables (as *lock*) take Care To write a *c*, and in all Words from Those ; As *locking* and *unlocked* do disclose.

4.

C is not written between a Diphthong and *k*, nor between one Vowel and *k* succeeded by *e final*, as in *speak*, *like* ; nor in their Relatives, as *speaker*, *liking* ; *bespeak*, *dislike*.

Between a *k* and Diphthong write not *c*, Nor 'tween one Vow'l and *k* when *final e* Succeedeth *k*, as in *book*, *take* ; nor in (As *bookish*, *taketh*) Words to them akin.

5.

C is not wrote between a Consonant and *k*, as may be instanced in *bark* ; tho' a few such Words have it in their Originals : But we probably omit their *c* for Regularity Sake.

'Tween Consonant and *k* we never link The Letter *c*, as may be seen by *chink* ; Tho' some Originals have *c*, as *inck* : But being Few, perhaps we drop their *c* To make them with the other Words agree.

## 6.

*C* ends no Word of one Syllable, but is succeeded by *e*, *h*, or *k*; as in *face*, *each*, *duck*: Tho' Some which we write with *k* are ended with *c* in their original Saxon; *k* being probably added for the Reason suggested in the last Rule.

No Monosyllables conclude in *c*,  
But add (as *lick*, *march*, *dice*) *k*, *h*, or *e*;  
Tho' some of Those we end with *k* (as *back*)  
Do *k* in their orig<sup>n</sup>al Saxon lack:  
Which probably is added for the Cause  
That i<sup>th</sup> preceding Rule suggested was.

## 7.

*C*, and not *k*, is wrote when primitive Words of three or more Syllables have the Sound of *kl* next after one Vowel; as *oracle*, *receptacle*: But other Words with the Sound of *kl* succeeding one Vowel, have *ck* before the *l*; as *cackle*, *ficklish*.

In prim<sup>tive</sup> Words above two Syll<sup>bles</sup> when  
The Sound of *kl*'s next one Vowel, then  
Mind (as in *article*) *cl* to pen;  
But other Words (if prim<sup>tive</sup>, or compound,  
Or if deriv'd, are next one Vowel bound  
To take *ck* before the *l*; as in  
*Cockle*, *unbuckle*, *pickled* may be seen.

## 8.

*C* is generally written in Words which end with the Sound of *ace*, *ance*, *ancy*, *ece*, *ence*, *ency*, *ice*, *ince*, *ounce*, *uce*; as *lace*, *lance*, *poignancy*, *maice*, *excellence*, *currency*, *dice*, *since*, *founce*, *spruce*.

Words ending with the Sound of *ace*, *ece*, *ance*,  
And *ice*, *ince*, *ounce*, *uce*, *ancy*, *ency*, *ence*,  
Are mostly wro<sup>t</sup>e with *c*; as *mace*, *piece*, *dance*,  
*Lice*, *mince*, *bounce*, *fancy*, *tendency*, *truce*, *peuce*.

## 9.

To know whether a Word ends in *ance*, or *ence*, observe this two-fold Rule. 1. If the Word is deriv'd from ends in *t*, or *y*, or hath a Diphthong (as *acquaint*, *desy*, *grieve*) write almost always

*ance*

*ance*;  
if the  
*ence*,  
(as *h*  
the *P*  
on th  
*ence*;

By o  
You  
For  
Or I  
Wri  
Acce  
To a  
As v  
And  
Wri  
The  
As fi

*D* is w  
in W  
as judg  
pound  
Whe  
Soun  
(For  
And  
With

*E* is w  
seem t  
on i, a  
tho' fou  
massacr  
tre, *sab*  
Word  
With  
The e  
And f  
Salthe



ance; as in *acquaintance, defiance, grievance*: But if the primitive Word ends in *ent* (as *eminent*) write *ence*, as in *eminence*. 2. If the Primitive ends in *r* (as *binder*) write *ance*; as in *binderance*: Except the Primitive, having no Diphthong, is accented on the last Syllable (as *confér*) in which Case write *ence*; as in *conference*.

By due Observance of the following Note  
You'll know when *ance*, or *ence* is to be wrote,  
For if the Primitive ends in *t*, or *y*,  
Or Diphthong hath (as *void, accept, rely*)  
Write almost always *ance*; as in *reliance*,  
*Acceptance, voidance*: But Those bid *Defiance*  
To *ance* that end in *ent*, which all take *ence*;  
As witnesses *diligent* and *diligence*.  
And if (see *utter, utterance*) *r* doth end  
Write *ance*, unless the 'Accent doth attend  
The latter Syll'ble when no Diphthong's there;  
As from *abhor, abhorrence* will appear.

D.

*D* is written between a Vowel and soft-sounding *g* in Words of one Syllable which are sounded short, as *judge*; and in all Words deriv'd from or compounded with them, as *judged, prejudge*.

When in short-sounding Monosyll'bles *g*  
Sounds soft and by a Vow'l preceded be,  
(For Instance, *lodge*) between them write a *d*;  
And in all Words deriv'd from or compound  
With them, as in *dislodge* and *lodged's* found.

E.

*E* is wrote after the *r* in primitive Words which seem to end in *i-er* with the Accent strongly laid on *i*, as *wire, require*; and is also written after *r*, tho' sounded before it, in *acre, fibre, lucre, lustre, massacre, maugre, meagre, metre, mitre, nitre, reconnoitre, sabre, saltpetre, sceptre, sepulchre, spectre, theatre*.

Words not deriv'd which seem to end in *i-er*  
With th' Accent strongly laid on *i*, require  
The *e* to follow *r*; as *mire, desire*:

And follows *r* in *acre, massacre, mitre, Saltpetre, lucre, lustre, meagre, nitre,*

*Sepulchre, maugre, mètre, sabre, sceptre,  
With fibre, theatre, reconnoître, spectre.*

## 2.

*E final* is needless in short-sounding Syllables and Those which have a Diphthong, as *give, grieve*; save after soft-sounding *c* and *g*, and sharp-sounding *s* following *l, n, or r*; as in *malice, wedge, else, sense, nurse*: And is also useleſs next after a Vowel, as in *foe*, save in *doe* a female deer, *toe* of the foot, *Hague, Prague, plague, vague, fatigue, intrigue, colloque, disemboque, rogue, vogue*. But tho' this Rule is founded on Reason, Few follow it in those Parts which are contrary to Custom for Fear of being thought singular; so that if you choose the common Way you must not only write *e final* after *c* and *g*, and after sharp *s* following *l, n, or r* (as above mentioned) but also after *i*, as in *die*; after *v*, as in *live, thief*; after *u*, as in *true, prologue*; when a Diphthong is follow'd by *z*, as in *breeze*; or by *s* sounded like *z* in Words not form'd by adding *s*, as in *please* [to satisfy]; and in most long Syllables which have no Diphthong nor *gh* in them, as *note*: And *e final* is also wrote in many other Syllables, both short and long; which cannot be brought under Rule, but must be learned by Observation.

Short Syllables, and Those which Diphthongs have  
(As *love, come, cause*) *e final* do not crave;

Because their Sound it doth not lengthen: Save

That it should both soft *c* and *g* succeed,

Which else sound hard; and sharp *s* doth it need

Succeeding *l, n, r*, which else sounds *z*;

• See *choice, lodge, pulse, dense, curse*: Beside what's said,

*E final* needs not to succeed a Vowel;

Save to distinguish *doe*-deer and foot-*toe* well,

And lengthen These (else short) *rogue, vogue, fatigue,*

*Disemboque, colloque, Hague, Prague, plague, vague,*

But tho' this Rule is built on Reason, yet

(*intrigue*.)

There are but Few who dare to follow it;

Because

Be-  
Th-  
So i-  
Th-  
Fo-  
As-  
As-  
A I-  
Or-  
By-  
And-  
No I-  
As-  
Bot-  
But-

*E final*  
which  
from  
the E-  
chang-  
next  
in tak-  
of one  
on th-  
that r-  
rence,  
remov-  
to the  
The  
that i-  
adding  
to pr-  
ta-keth  
keep f-  
also to  
quent  
Cap  
away.

Because most Men such Cowards are that they  
 The Tyrant Custom fear to disobey :  
 So if the common Way you, therefore, chuse  
 The first two Lines and Eighth you may refuse ;  
 For which write *final e* next *i*, and *v*,  
 As in *die*, *weave* ; and after *u* write *e*,  
 As in *rue*, *catalogue* ; and when by *z*  
 A Diphthong (as in *freeze*) is followed,  
 Or *s* pronounc'd like *z* in Words not made  
 By adding *s*, as is in *tease* display'd ;  
 And mostly in long Syllables wherein  
 No Diphthong nor *gh* is to be seen,  
 As *rate*, *bite* : And is wrote in Many more,  
 Both short and long, which Rules can not explore ;  
 But must be known by seeing them before.

## 3.

*E final* is dropp'd when the Word takes an Ending  
 which begins with a Vowel ; as in *hating*, *bated*,  
 from *bate* : Only it is retained between *c* or *g* and  
 the Ending *able*, to soften *c* and *g* ; as in *forceable*,  
*changeable*. But when any Consonant except *x* ends  
 next after one Vowel, the Consonant is doubled  
 in taking such Endings ; provided they are Words  
 of one Syllable, as *get*, *getteth* ; or are accented  
 on the last Syllable, as *refer*, *referred* : Except  
 that *r* is not doubled in *deference*, *preference*, *refe-*  
*rence*, *conference*, *inference* ; thro' the Accent being  
 removed from the last Syllable of their Primitives  
 to the First, on their taking the Termination *ence*.  
 The Reason of *e final* being left out as above is,  
 that it not only becomes useless in the Sound, on  
 adding such Terminations, but might lead Some  
 to pronounce Words wrong ; as *ta-keeth*, for  
*ta-keth* : Consonants are doubled as above to  
 keep short Syllables from being sounded long, as  
 also to prevent Words being written (and conse-  
 quently sounded) like Others ; for else, *pinning* a  
 Cap would be wrote and pronounced as *pinning*  
 away.

Words which in *e servile* conclude, must forsake  
 The *final e* when they an Ending do take  
 Which begins with a Vowel; as *making*, from *make*:  
 Tho' if *c* or *g* doth *e final* precede  
 (As in *peace*, *charge*) then *able* the *e* may succeed;  
 For if in such Case you *e final* discard,  
*C* and *g* will be chang'd from their soft Sound to Hard.  
 But when after one Vow'l any Consonant ends  
 Save *x*, and such Ending on that Word attends,  
 The Consonant's doubled; provided it is  
 A Word of one Syllable only, as These,  
*Rob*, *robber*; *plot*, *plotting*; or (as in *remit*)  
 The Accent doth on the last Syllable sit:  
 Yet *r* is not doubled in these few Words, *reference*,  
*Inference*, *conference*, *preference*, *deference*;  
 'Cause th' Accent is on the first Syllable now  
 They're joined to *ence*, which the Rule don't allow.  
 And the Reason that *e* is dismiss'd as above,  
 It's not only useless but also might prove  
 The Cause of some ignorant Persons mistaking  
 The Sound; and be led to read *ma-ke-ing* for *making*:  
 Then the Consonant's doubled to keep the Sound short  
 Which was so before, and there's good Reason for't;  
 As otherwise Words would be often confounded,  
 And *hopping* like *hoping* be written and sounded.

## F.

*F* is not doubled next after two Vowels in any  
 Words but *feoff*, *quaff*; nor just before a Conso-  
 nant save in *baffle*, *raffle*, *muffle*, *ruffle*, *scuffle*,  
*shuffle*, *snuffle*, *truffle*, *afflict*, *affluent*, *affray*, *af-*  
*fright*, *affront*, *efflorescence*, *effluvium*, *efflux*, *effron-*  
*tery*, *feoffment*, *jaffron*, *whiffle*.

The *English* Language doth not double *f*  
 Foll'wing two Vowels, save in *quaff*, and *feoff*;  
 Nor double *f* are Words allow'd to have  
 Immediately before a Cons'nant, save  
*Effrontery*, *efflux*, *scuffle*, *shuffle*, *baffle*,  
*affright*, *affront*, *affray*, *afflicted*, *raffle*,  
*effluvium*, *efflorescence*, *feoffment*, *ruffle*,  
*muffle*, *truffle*, *jaffron*, *affluent*, *whiffle*, *snuffle*.

## 2.

*F* at the End of Words next after one Vowel is  
 doubled

doubled in All but *if*, *of* [belonging to]; as *muff*, *distaff*: Because *ff* is generally in their Originals.

Next to one Vow'l no Words except *of*, *if*,  
Conclude with single *f*; see *sheriff*, *stiff*:  
'Cause th' Originals generally have double *ff*.

G.

G's soft Sound might be expressed by *j*, did not *Ety-  
mology* call for *g*; and if *g* was called *ga* when it  
sounds hard, it would be easier to Learners.

G's soft Sound, but for *Etyymology*,  
The Letter *j* might very well supply;  
And if when *g* sounds hard we call'd it *ga*,  
The Name to Learners would its Sound convey.

2.

Gn begin *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnostic*, *gnomon*, with  
some other uncommon Words; and end *arraign*,  
*campaign*, *deign* [vouchsafe] *feign* [pretend] *reign* [rule]  
*benign*, *condign*, *malign*, *impugn*, *oppugn*, *repugn*, *so-  
reign*, *sovereign*, *sign* [token] and its Compounds.

Gn begin *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnostic*, *gnomon*,  
With sev'ral other Words which are not common;  
And end *benign*, *condign*, *malign*, *campaign*,  
*Arraign*, *impugn*, *oppugn*, *repugn*, *deign*, *feign*,  
*Sign* and its Compounds, *foreign*, *sovereign*, *reign*.

H.

H follows *g* (tho' not founded) in the Beginning  
of *ghastly*, *gherkin*, *ghittern*, *ghizzard*, *ghost*.

H follows first *g* (tho' its Sound is lost)

In *ghastly*, *gherkin*, *ghittar*, *ghizzard*, *ghost*.

2.

H succeeds *r* in *catarrh*, *diarrhæa*, *gonorrhæa*,  
*myrrh*, *perhaps*, *rhapsody*, *rhenish*, *rhetoric*, *rheum*  
[saliva] *Rhine* [river's name] *rhinoceros*, *rhubarb*,  
*rhumb* [point of the compass] *rhyme* [metre] and  
some other technical Terms.

To follow *r* with *h* do not presume

But in *catarrh*, *perhaps*, *rhine*, *rhetoric*, *rheum*,

*Rhine*, *rhenish*, *rhapsody*, *myrrh*, *diarrhæa*,

*Rhinoceros*, *rhumb*, *rhubarb*, *gonorrhæa*,

With Some, of which but Few have an Idea.



## I.

*I* should not stand between two Vowels (as in *gaiety*) but *y*, as it may cause Mistakes in the Number of Syllables; save after *q*, as in *acquiesce*: And no Word must end in *i*.

Between two Vowels *i* should not be wrote,  
For't may Confusion in the Sound promote;  
Save after *q*, as is in *quiet* view'd:  
And *i* must never any Word conclude.

## 2.

*I e* end only Monosyllables which have but one Consonant, as *tie*; tho' formerly all Words which seem to end in *i* were wrote with *i e*, because no Word may end in *i*; but *i e* are now chang'd to *y* in all Words which have two or more Consonants, and *Orthography* would be more regular if no Words were ended with *i e*, but took *y* instead.

As *i* must end no Word, they formerly  
Did write *i e*; which now are chang'd to *y*  
In All except One-Consonant Words, as *die*:  
Though 'twould *Orthography* more reg'lar make  
If they did *y* instead of *i e* take.

## J.

*J* always begins a Syllable; as in *joke*, *jeune*.

*J* always doth a Syllable begin;  
As may be seen in *Verjuice*, *javelin*.

## K.

*K* is follow'd by *e*, *i*, or *n* when it begins a Word; as in *kettle*, *kill*, *knife*.

When *k* begins Words (as in *key*, *kid*, *knee*)  
It is succeeded by *n*, *i*, or *e*.

## 2.

*K* is not to precede *a*, *o*, or *u*; unless in Proper Names: For tho' *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u* would agree better in Sound than *c*, it would destroy *Etymology*.

Preceding *a*, *o*, *u* it is not fit  
That *k* (unless in Proper Names) be writ;  
For if that *k* was wrote instead of *c*  
Before them (tho' it better would agree  
In Sound) 'twould break thro' *Etymology*.

3.

*K* is wrote in Words which end with the Sound of *cle* next after a Consonant, as *wrinkle*, *fickle*; and their Derivatives, as *wrinkled*, *fickleness*: Except *carbuncle*, *circle*; and *angle*, *inkle*, *uncle* may be wrote with either *c* or *k*.

Write *k* when Words end in the Sound of *cle*  
With Consonant back'd, as you'll in *sparkle* see;  
And Words from them, as *sparkling* doth display:  
But *circle*, *carbuncle* claim *c*; you may  
Write *angle*, *inkle*, *uncle* either Way.

4.

*K* should not end Words of two or more Syllables following *i c*, as *publick*, because *k* is not in their original *Latin*: And they that end such Words with *k* seem to confess it wrong, by omitting the *k* before an additional Ending; as in *publication*.

Words 'bove one Syll'ble should not end in *k*  
After *i c*, as *music* doth display;  
And my Assertion on this Reason ground,  
No *k* in their original *Latin's* found:  
And they that end with *k* imply it's wrong,  
By dropping *k* when they the Word prolong;  
As *musical* evinceth very strong.

5.

*K* ends no Syllable but after a Consonant, or Diphthong; as in *back*, *darken*, *seek*: Except in Proper Names, as *Amalek*.

When *k* to end a Syll'ble is decreed  
A Consonant or Diphthong doth precede,  
As in *silk*, *look*; save Names: To which give Heed.

L.

*L* between a Consonant and *e final* in Words of two Syllables with the First sounding short, is preceded by either two different Consonants or One repeated; as in *cockle*, *rabble*: Except in *couple*, *double*, *trouble*.

When *l* 'tween Consonant and last *e* doth stand  
With one short Syllable on *l*'s left Hand,

Two

Two Conſonants (often double Ones) precede  
The *l*; as you'll in *fickle*, *tattle* read :  
But *couple*, *double*, *trouble* Two don't need.

2.

*L* is not doubled at the End of Words which have two or more Vowels, as *feel*, *civil*; unless in *quell*, *quill*, *squall*: And tho' it is not usual to end Words which have but one Vowel with single *l* (as *bel*) I think // needless, as being of no Use; for tho' many of their Originals have // between two Vowels to make the preceding Vowel sound short, one *l* does the same at the End without hurting the *Etymology*.

With double *l* None (save *quell*, *quill*, *squall*) are ended  
Wherein above one Vowel's comprehended;  
And tho' it is unusual (as in *fel*)  
After one Vow'l to end with single *l*,  
Yet double *l* I think unnecessary;  
As't from the Sound of single *l* don't vary:  
For tho' *l* oft in their Originals  
Is doubled; yet as that in gen'ral falls  
Between two Vow'ls to make the First sound short,  
One *l* at th' End will do, nor *Etymol'gy* hurt.

3.

*L* ends no Word next any Conſonant but *r*; and Words which seem to end with *l* next any other Conſonant have *e* after *l*; as *mantle*, *ladle*.

*L* ends not after any Conſonant save  
The Conſonant *r*; for Words which seem to have  
*L* ending after other Conſonants, we  
(As *idle*, *foible*) terminate with *e*.

N.

*N* concludes next *m* in *column*, *solemn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *hymn* [godly song] *limn* [to paint] *damn* [to curse] *autumn*; but ends next no other Conſonant save *r*, and after *l* in *kiln* [for drying] *Lincoln*.

The Letter *l* concludes next *m* in *column*,  
*Damn*, *autumn*, *hymn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *limn*, *solemn*;  
But end not after other Conſonant will  
Save *r*, and after *l* in *Lincoln*, *kiln*.

O.

O single ends the Monosyllables *do* [to act] *lo* [look] *so* [also] *to* [at] *two* [twice one] *who* [whom] *wo* [sorrow], but *w*, or *e* final is usually added to single *o* in the end of all other Words of one Syllable which seem to end with *o*; as *flow*, *roe* [fishes milt]: Tho' I see no Occasion for *e* final after *o* in Any but *doe* [female deer] and *toe* [part of the foot], as was observ'd under *E*.

No Monosyll'bles but *do*, *go*, *lo*, *no*,  
*so*, *to*, *two*, *who*, *wo* end in single *o*,  
But *w*, or *e* take; as *foe*, *grow*:  
Tho' save *doe*, *toe* (as said before) can't see  
Why Words should after *o* take final *e*.

P.

*P* must be written between *m* and *t*; as in *exempt*.  
Before you always tween *an m* and *t*  
(As in *consumption*) write the Letter *p*.

2.

*Ph* are wrote only in some Words deriv'd from Greek and Hebrew, as *alphabet*, *cipher*; and some English Compounds, as *uphold*, *shepherd*: Tho' some Words from Greek are frequently wrote with *f* instead of *ph*; as *gulf*, *profane*.

*Ph* (see *prophet*, *Ziph*, *uphil*) are bound  
To Greek and Hebrew Words, and Words compound:  
Tho' Some from Greek are wrote with *f* instead  
Of *ph* frequently; as *fancied*.

Q.

*Q* is by Many thought unnecessary, as it sounds so much like *k*; but it and some Others, which seem needless, are of Use in discovering the Etymology of Words: Which probably is the Reason our *Alphabet* contains so many Letters.

Some argue *q* to be an useless Letter,  
As't sounds like *k*; but Others reason better  
That certain Letters should be wrote in all  
Words whose Originals do for them call,  
Thereby to know what Language they belong:  
Which makes so many Letters in our Tongue.

2.

*Q* must always be follow'd by *u*, as in *quail*, *oblique*; and therefore ends no Word.

When *q* is written (as in *equal*, *quit*)

The Letter *u* must always follow it;

And therefore *q* should never last be writ.

S.

*S* is written single both before and after a Consonant; as in *question*, *curse*: Except when the primitive Word ends with *js*, as in *embarrassment* from *embarrass*.

Write single *s* before a Consonant,

And also after; as in *worse*, *descant*:

Except the Prim'tive ends in double *s*,

As in *assessment* from the Word *assess*.

2.

*S* is not wrote between a Consonant and *ch* in any primitive Words but *harsh*, *marsh*, *welsh*.

In prim'tive Words (save *harsh*, *marsh*, *welsh*) don't plant An *s* between an *h* and Consonant.

3.

*S* is doubled at the End of Words which conclude with the sharp Sound of *s* next one Vowel; as *bliss*, *confess*: Except *this*, *yes*, *thus* *us*, *alas*.

Words ending with the sharp Sound of an *s*

After one Vowel (as *discuss*, *glass*, *mess*)

Have doubl' *s*; save *us*, *thus*, *alas*, *this*, *yes*.

4.

Long *s* should not end a Word, but short *s*, as in *is*; and when *s* is doubled the First should be a long *s*, as in *mass*; and short *s* is seldom found in Print but at the End of Words, as in *discusses*.

Long *s* should not end Words, but short *s*, and

In double *s* the long *s* first should stand,

As in *this*, *bliss*; and gen'rally short *s*

In Print but ends Words, as in *dispossess*.

5.

*Sh* precede *ion* in only *cushion*, *fashion*, *parishioner*.

Words ha'n't *sh* fore *ion* I aver,

Save *cushion*, *fashion*, and *parishioner*.

T.



T.

T is written between one Vowel and soft *ch*; as in *pitch*: Except in *much, such, niche, rich, which, achieve, attach, bachelor, cochineal, ducbess, tach*; and Words with *re* before soft *ch*, as *rechofen*.

Write *t* between one Vow'l and soft *ch*,  
As *catch* shews; save in *tach, attach, much, rich, Achieve, such, ducbess, bachelor, niche, which, Cochineal*; and *t* before *ch* don't use  
In Words with *re* compounded, as *rechoese*,

2.

T is wrote between *s* and *l* succeeded by *e final*, and in all Words deriv'd from *Such*; as *justle, justled*: Except *basle, isle, Lisle, Carlisle*.

Tween *s* and *l* preceding final *e*  
(Save in *isle, basle, Lisle, Carlisle*) write *t*,  
As instanced in *whistle*; also in  
All Words deriv'd from *Such*, as *whistling*.

3.

Ti is wrote when Words end with the Sound of *action, ation, iction, ition*; as *faction, nation, diction, addition*: Except when the primitive Word ends in *mit* write *ss*, as in *omission* from *omit*. But to inform you more particularly when to write *ci, si, or ti*; if the Primitive ends in *de, or se* (as *deride profuse*) write *si*, as in *derision, profusion*; if in *c, or ce* (as *politick, space*) write *ci*, as in *politician, spacious*; if in *t, or te* (as *extort, execute*) write *ti* as in *extortion, execution*: Except when the Primitive ends in *vert* (as *pervert*) write *si*, as in *perversion*; or in *mit, or ss* (as *commit, possess*) write *ssi*, as in *commission, possession*. And those whose Primitives end in *c* take an *er* after *ci*, as *politician* above mentioned; which none else do.

Words ending with the Sound of *action, ation, And iction ition* (as *distracton, staton, Condition, fiction*) are with *ti* writ;  
Save when the prim'tive Word concludes in *mit*  
Write doubl' *s*, as *remission* from *remit*.

But

But to inform you more particularly  
 When *c*, or *s*, or *t* precedeth *i*;  
 If either *de*, or *se* conclude  
 The Primitive (as in *confuse*, *delude*) .  
 Write *s*, as in *confusion* and *delusion*;  
 If *c*, or *ce* be at the Conclusion  
 (See *music*, *grace*) write *c*, as in *musician*,  
*Gracius*; if *t*, or *te*, the Condition  
 Is to write *t*, as in *prevent*, *prevention*;  
*Pollute*, *pollution*; with *intent*, *intention* :  
 Save (as *revert*) the Prim'tive ends in *vert*,  
 For then (as in *reversion*) *s* insert;  
 And when it ends in *mit* write double *s*,  
 As in *permit*, *permission*; nor do less  
 When double *s* conclude the prim'tive Word,  
 As from *oppress*, *oppression* is inferr'd.  
 And those whose Prim'tives end in *c* take *an*  
 After *ci*, as in *musician* }  
 Just Nam'd above; which none of th' Other can.

## U.

*Unce* ends no Word next after a Consonant but  
*dunce*, for Those which seem to end in *unce* are ended  
 with either *ance* or *ence*; as *hindrance*, *consistence*.

Next after a Consonant no Word but *dunce*  
 (Ith' *English Language*) terminates with *unce*,  
 For Words which *unce* do seem to tolerate  
 With either *ance* or *ence* do terminate;  
 As *durance* and *occurrence* intimate. }

## 2.

*U* is never written between Vowels, nor following  
*w*; for all Words which seem to have *u* in such  
 Cases have *w* between Vowels, as *rowel*; and *o*  
 following *w*, as *worm*. In Page the sixteenth you'll  
 find what Words seemingly have *u*, but really *i*;  
 and *u* is not wrote between a Consonant and last *l*,  
*n*, or *r* in Words of two or more Syllables: Except  
 they end with *ful*, as *artful*; and in *concur*, *incur*,  
*occur*, *recur*, *demur*, *augur* [soothsayer] *murmur*, *sul-*  
*phur*, *annul*, *begun*. And *u* is not written between  
 a Consonant and ending *m*, or *s*, in Words of two  
 or more Syllables; save Some which are purely  
*Greek*, or *Latin*. 'Tween

'Tween Vow'ls, or following *w*, you'll find  
 The Letter *u* hath not a Place assign'd;  
 For Words which seem to challenge *u* 'tween Vowels  
 Have always *w*, as see in *bowels*;  
 And following *w* have *o*, as *worth*,  
*Word*, *worldly*, *work*, *worse*, *worship*, and so forth.  
 In Page sixteenth you'll find what Words to th' Ear  
 Seem *u* to have, tho' *i* is written there;  
 And 'tween a Cons'nant and last *l*, *n*, *r*,  
 In Words above one Syllable, beware  
 Of writing *u*: Unless in *ful* they end,  
 As *pitiful*; and these Words *u* befriend,  
*Annul*, *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *recur*,  
*Augur*, *murmur*, *sulphur* with *begun*, *demur*.  
 And 'tween a Cons'nant and last *m*, or *s*,  
 Words 'bove one Syllable don't *u* possess;  
 Save Some which are in *Greek*, or *Latin* Dress.

## 3.

Words of two or more Syllables should not end in  
*our*, as *valour*, but in *or*, as *valor*; because *u* is not  
 in their original *Latin*: But tho' many polite Au-  
 thors conclude such Words with *or*, yet Multitudes  
 are led by Custom to write *our*; tho' (as if conscious  
 of being wrong) they omit *u* before the Ending  
*ous*, as in *valorous*; and even conclude some Words  
 with *or*, as *horror*, *superior*, &c.

Words of above one Syll'ble ought not to  
 Conclude in *our*, but should the *u* forgo;  
 Because 'tis not in their Originals:  
 But tho' politest Authors shun that false  
*Orthography*, yet Many it pursue;  
 And write *dishonor*, *clamor* with an *u*.  
 Altho' (as if they acted wrong in this)  
 'Fore *ous* (see *clamorous*) they *u* dismiss,  
 And some Words also they conclude with *or*;  
 As witness *error* and *inferior*.

## 4.

*U* ends only *thou*, *you* following one Vowel; and *is*  
 wrote in the end of *Hague*, *Prague*, *plague*, *vague*,  
*fatigue*, *intrigue*, *collogue*, *disembogue*, *rogue*, *vogue* to  
 harden the Sound of *g*; but *apologue*, *catalogue*,  
*decalogue*,

*decalogue, dialogue, eclogue, epilogue, pedagogue, synagogue* might spare both *u* and *e*; which (as their last Syllable is founded short) only puzzle the Ignorant: For tho' most of their *Latins* have *u*, it is not in the same Syllable as *o*.

Words next one Vowel do not end in *u*,  
 Except the Monosyllables *thou, you*;  
 And in the End of *Hague, Prague, plague, fatigue,*  
*Vague, disemboque, rogue, vogue, colloque, intrigue*  
 Is wrote to harden *g*; but *catalogue,*  
*Apologue, epilogue, pedagogue, decalogue,*  
 With *eclogue, prologue, synagogue, dialogue*  
 Might spare *u e*, as their last Syll'ble's short;  
 Which only puzzle the unlearned Sort:  
 For tho' their *Latins* most have *u*, yet know  
 'Tis not in the same Syllable as *o*.

## V.

*V* never precedes a Consonant; nor succeeds Any but *l* and *r*, as in *delve, starve*; and it is not customary to end Words with *v* (as *low*) but to add *e final*, which is needless in Syllables that are founded short, or have a Diphthong; as was before observ'd.

Before a Consonant *v* doth not appear;  
 Nor after, save (as in *solve, curve*) *l, r*;  
 And Custom contradicts Words being ended  
 With *v* (as *giv*) but cannot be defended;  
 For if the Syll'ble's short, or in it be  
 A Diphthong, there's no Need of *final e*.

## W.

*W* would be a needless Letter (as it sounds like *w* when a Vowel, and like *oo* when a Consonant) but that it points out the *Etymology* of some Words.

No other Need of *w* I know  
 (As 'tis express'd by *u* and double *o*)  
 But that it doth the *Etymology* show.

## 2.

*W* is not written before two Consonants, its Sound being express'd by *u*; as in *round*.

Before

Before two Cons'nants *w*'s not writ,  
But *u*; *ounce*, *bound* Examples are of it.

3.

*W* ends Words which seem by their Sound to end in *o* following *l*, or *r*; as *flow*, *furrow*: except *furlough*, *lo* [behold] *sloe* [wild plumb] *borough-town*, *thorough*, *roe-buck*; and some Words which are purely Foreign.

*W* ends Words which seem to end in *o*  
Succeeding *l*, or *r*; as *tallow*, *grow*:  
Save *borough*, *furlough*, *roe*, *lo*, *sloe* and *thorough*;  
With some Words purely Foreign which we borrow.

4.

*W* should only begin or end a Syllable, and therefore is irregular before an ending Consonant; as in *crowd*: Except before *n* in Words formerly wrote with the ending *en*, as *known*, for *knownen*; which therefore ought to be marked with an Apostrophe (as *know'n*) but, thro' Custom, are not.

As *w* should but begin or end  
A Syllable, you therefore may depend  
It is irregular to write *w*  
Before an ending Cons'nant; save when you  
Write Words which end in *n* by dropping *e*,  
Which should be wrote with an Apostrophe;  
(As *draw'n* for *drawen*, *grow'n* for *growen*) but  
By Force of Custom (witness *blown*) are not.

X.

*X*, as it sounds like *ks*, might very well be spar'd if it was not of Use in shewing the Derivation of Words; but some seeming needless Letters had better be retained than *Etymology* confounded.

*X*, as it sounds like *ks*, might be spar'd  
If Words of *Etymol'gy* were debarr'd;  
But that would such Confusion cause that we  
Had better let such Kind of Letters be.

2.

*X* begins some Proper Names, as *Xenophon*; but no



Word in *English*: For Words which seem to begin with *x* have *e* before it, as *exact*.

Some Names begin with *x*; but 'tis absurd

To write *x* first in any *English* Word:

For Words which to begin with *x* do seem

Have *e* before the *x*, as in *extreme*.

3.

*X* must never be follow'd by *s*; nor by *c* before *e* or *i* save in *exceed*, *excel*, *excentric*, *except*, *excess*, *excise*, *excision*, *excite*, and some uncommon Words.

Before you never follow *x* with *s*;

Nor *c* preceding *e* or *i* unless

In These, *exceed*, *excel*, *except*, *excess*,

*Excise*, *excision*, *excentric* and *excite*,

With some uncommon Words and uselefs quite.

Y.

*Y* hath no other Reason for beginning and ending Words than the *Genius* of our *Language*; and is wrote between Consonants in only Words of *Greek* Extraction, as *nymph*, *syllable*.

*Y* first, or last, doth not to Words belong

But by the *Genius* of the *English* Tongue;

Nor's writ 'tween Cons'nants, save in Words which be

(As *mythic*) of *Greek* Etymology.

2.

*Y* generally begins or ends a Syllable, as in *ye*, *fy*, *they*; and is not wrote between a Vowel and Consonant unless before an additional Ending, as in *frying*, *employment*.

*Y* mostly Syll'bles doth begin or end,

As in *yoke*, *joy*; and ought not to be penn'd

A Vowel and a Consonant between

Save 'fore an Ending, as in *payment*'s seen.

3. *Y* is chang'd to *i* in Words which end with *y* following a Consonant, when they take additional Endings; as *try*, *tried*: But before *ing* the *y* is retained, as in *cry*, *crying*; because *ii* are not allowable in our *Language*. And *beauty*, *duty*, *bounty*, *pity*, *plenty* change *y* to *e* in taking the Termination *ous*; as in *beauteous*, &c. For *ii* before *ous*

being  
of the  
gent  
tion;  
we ei  
ways

Wh  
A T  
As  
But  
Do t  
Be f  
Tha  
And  
Char  
The  
Each  
The  
The  
But  
Befo  
For t  
An  
To  
Befo

Z, as  
pensd  
quire  
Word  
Z mi  
Doth  
But t  
And

Z is no  
lows r  
the En  
Our  
That  
Save  
'Tis c

being sounded like *sh*, they would alter the Sound of the Primitives *beauty*, &c. But I can see no urgent Cause for changing *y* to *i* before a Termination; for tho' many of their Originals have *i*, yet we either should not change it to *y* in *English*, or always retain the *y* before an additional Ending.

When Words which after a Cons'nant end with *y*  
A Termination take, *y*'s chang'd to *i*;  
As *glory*, *glorieth* do certify:  
But if the Syll'ble *ing* is added, they  
Do then retain the Letter *y*; as may  
Be seen in *Pity*, *Pitying*: Because  
That double *i* would break our *Language*' Laws.  
And *bounty*, *beauty*, *pity*, *plenty*, *duty*  
Change *y* to *e* in taking *ous*; I'll shew t'ye  
The Manner of their Transformation thus,  
Each *bounty* comes from *God*, who's *bounteous*:  
The Reason is, if *i* with *t* was rang'd  
Their Sound would be to that of *s b* chang'd.  
But think there is no urgent Reason why  
Before an Ending *y* is chang'd to *i*;  
For tho' great Part of their Orig'nals claim  
An *i*, we either should not change the same  
To *y* in *English*, or retain the *y*  
Before a Termination constantly.

Z.

Z, as *s* is frequently sounded like it, might be dispensed with if some Words from *Greek* did not require *z*, as *zone*; and that *s*, when it begins a Word, is never sounded like *z*.

Z might be spared pretty well, as *s*  
Doth frequently the Sound of *z* express,  
But that (as *zeal*) some *Greek* Words *z* begins;  
And *s*, when first, sounds sharp; as in *seal*, *sins*.

2.

Z is not joined with a Consonant, save that it follows *r* in *furz* [goss] and is doubled before *le* in the End of Words; as *muzzle*.

Our *Language* (*furz* excepted) doth not grant  
That *z* be joined with a Consonant,  
Save in the End of Words before *le*  
'Tis doubled; as in *puzzle* you may see.

*Of particular Diphthongs and Triphthongs, when to be written and when not ; with some occasional Remarks.*

## Diphthongs.

A i.

**A** *I* must not stand before *gh* nor *gn*, but *ei* ; as in *sleight* [dexterity] *reign* [rule] : Except *arraign*, *campaign*.

The Diphthong *a i* don't precede *gn*

Nor *gh*, but *ei* ; as in *weight*, *seign* :

Except in these two Words, *arraign*, *campaign*.

E i.

**E i** Diphthong begins only *eight*, *either* ; nor is placed before *f* but in *heifer* ; and only in *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive* before *v*.

The Diphthong *e i* but begins *eight*, *either* ;

Nor *f* precedes, except in *heifer* ; neither

Is plac'd before a *v* (as I believe)

But in *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.

O i.

**O i** begin only *oil*, *ointment*, *oyster*, *oilet-hole* ; that I know of.

*Oil*, *ointment*, *oyster* do begin with *o i* ;

No other Word, excepting *oilet*, know I.

A u.

**A u** are written before *gh* but in *caught*, *fraught*, *naught* [bad] *taught*, *daughter*, *slaughter*, *draught* [drawing] *haugh* [small green valley] *haughty*, *laugh* ; and before *nch*, *nt*, in only *haunch*, *launch*, *paunch*, *staunch*, *aunt* [Parents Sister] *daunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *taunt*, *vaunt*, *gauntlet*, *saunter*.

Write *a u* fore *gh* but in *haugh*, *caught*, *fraught*,

*Naught*, *daughter*, *slaughter*, *haughty*, *draught*, *laugh*, *taught* ;

Fore *nt*, *nch*, in *staunch*, *paunch*, *launch*,

*aunt*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *taunt*, *vaunt*, *gauntlet*,

(*saunter*, *haunch*).

2. **A u** are not written before an *r* and following Consonant, nor ending *r* ; nor precede an *l* and following Consonant but in *cauldron*, *fault*.

Of

Of writing *a u* have a special Care  
 'Fore *r* and Consonant, or ending *r* ;  
 And next before an *l* and Consonant  
*Fault, cauldron* only *a u* Diphthong want.

E u.

*E u* begin many Proper Names and some Terms of Art, as also *eucharist, eulogy, eunuch, euphony, euphrates, europe, euxine-sea* ; and are found in *Deuteronomy, feud, leud, grandeur* [pomp] *neuter, pentateuch, pleurisy, pneumatic, pseudo, rheum, [spittle]* with their Derivatives.

The Diphthong *e u* sometimes doth impart  
 Beginning unto Names and Terms of Art,  
 Else, save in *eucharist, eunuch, euxine-sea, Euphrates, euphony, europe, eulogy,*  
 The Diphthong *e u* doth not first intrude ;  
 But's in *leud, rheum, pneumatic, pseudo, feud, Pentateuch, grandeur, neuter, pleurisy,*  
 And Words from them, with *Deuteronomy.*

O u.

*O u* are wrote in Words not plural which seem to end with *us*, as *gracious* ; save *gallows, thus*, and before last *fs*, as in *discuss* ; and Words purely Greek, or *Latin* .

Non-plural Words which seem to end with *us* ;  
 (As *famous*) *o u* have, save *gallows, thus*,  
 And 'fore last doubl' *s*, as in *truss* ; and save  
 Words purely Greek, or *Latin*, which we have.

E a.

*E a* Diphthong ends only these eight Words, *flea* [a vermine] *lea* [of yarn] *pea, plea, sea* [ocean] *tea, yea* [yes] *guinea* ; and is wrote before *f*, or *v* but in *deaf, leaf, sheaf, bereave, cleave, heave, leave, theave* [young female sheep] *weave, eaves, greaves* [leg-armour] *leaves, sheaves, heaven, leaven, beaver, endeavour, leaver, heavy.*

I th' Diphthong *e a* no Words ended be  
 But *flea, lea, pea, plea, sea, tea, guinea, yea* ;



'Fore *f*, or *v* stands but in *theave*, *greaves*, *sheaves*,  
*Bereave*, *cleave*, *heave*, *leave*, *weave*, *deaf*, *leaf*,  
*Endeavor*, *beaver*, *leaver*, *heaven*, *leaven*, *leaves*.  
*(sheaf, eaves,)*

O a.

O *a* begin but *oaf* [fool] *oak*, *oakam*, *oar* [to row with] *oat*, *oath*; and are never wrote as a Diphthong before *g*, nor end any Word.

Only these Words begin with *o a*, *oat*,  
*Oaf*, *oakum*, *oak*, *oar*, *oath*; and are not wrote  
 As Diphthong 'fore a *g*, nor last are put.

E e.

E *e* begin no Word but *eel*; and I believe are wrote before *f*, or *v* in None but *beef*, *reef*, *reeve*, *sleeve*, *beeves*.

The Diphthong double *e* doth *eel* begin,  
 No other Word you first will find it in;  
 Nor 'fore an *f*, or *v* (it's my Belief)  
 Is written, save in *beef*, *beeves*, *reeve*, *sleeve*, *reef*.

2. E *e* end no Words of one Syllable but *bee* [insect] *fee*, *flee* [to fly] *free*, *glee*, *knee*, *lee* [sea Term] *see* [to look] *thee* [thou] *three*, *tree*; nor longer Words unless they are accented on the last Syllable, as *refugee*; except *apogee*, *committee*, *pedigree*, *Galilee*, *Pharisee*, *Saducee*, *Zebedee*: To shew plainly that they have each three Syllables. But only *bee*, *thee*, of the above Monosyllables, need *ee*; to distinguish them from *be* to exist, and *the* a Particle. For *e* sounds the same at their End as *ee*; and no Words should have silent Letters but either to shew their *Etymology*, or to distinguish them from Others.

No Monosyllables in double *e* end but *bee*,  
*Fee*, *flee*, *free*, *glee*, *knee*, *lee*, *see*, *thee*, *three*, *tree*;  
 Nor longer Words unless their Accent is  
 On th' ending Syllable, as *trustee*; save These,  
*Committee*, *pedigree* and *apogee*,  
*Pharisee*, *Saducee*, *Galilee*, *Zebedee*:  
 To plainly shew that they three Syllables make,  
 Which some else for Dissyllables might take.

But



But Monosyll'bles need not double *e*  
 Save *bee* an Insect small, and pers'nal *thee*,  
 To diff'rence them from their Similitudes  
*Be, the*; in th'Others double *e* intrudes  
 Thro' Force of Custom only: For their Sound  
 The same with single *e* as double's found;  
 And Words should never silent Letters take  
 But for *Et'mol'gy*, or *Distinction*, Sake.

I e.

*Ie* are written before *v* in *achieve*, *believe*, *grieve*,  
*mischieve*, *sieve*, *thieve*, [to steal] *relieve*, *reprieve*,  
*retrieve*; and for the Sound of *ee* before *f*, as in  
*chief*: Execept *beef*, *reef*, *deaf*, *leaf*, *sheaf*.

The Diphthong *ie*'s wrote (as I conceive)  
 'Fore *v* in only *sieve*, *reprieve*, *retrieve*,  
*Atchieve*, *believe*, *grieve*, *thieve*, *relieve*, *mischieve*;  
 And for the Sound of double *e* 'fore *f*,  
 As in *belief*; save *beef*, *reef*, *deaf*, *leaf*, *sheaf*.

E o.

*E o* Diphthong is wrote in only *feoff*, *jeopardy*, *leo-*  
*pard*, *people*, *yeoman*, *George*.

Only *feoff*, *leopard*, *people*, *yeoman*, *George*,  
 And *jeopardy* the Diphthong *eo* gorge.

O o.

*O o* begin only *ooze*; and end only *coo*, *too* [also] *woo*.

No Word begins with double *o* but *ooze*;  
 Their ending All but *coo*, *too*, *woo* refuse.

E y.

*E y* end *alley*, *galley*, *valey*, [vale] *attorney*, *journey*,  
*barley*, *parley*, *coney*, *honey*, *money*, *convey*, *grey*, *key*,  
*obey*, *prey* [booty] *purvey*, *survey*, *they*, *trey*, [Three]  
*wey* [a Measure] *whew*, *jersey*, *kersey*, *abbey*, *caussey*,  
*chimney*, *cockney*, *comfrey*, *hackney*, *jockey*, *kidney*, *lackey*,  
*malmssey*, *medley*, *monkey*, *palsrey*, *parsley*, *pulley*, *quin-*  
*sey*, *turkey* [a fowl] *volley*.

*E y* end *abbey*, *alley*, *galley*, *valley*, *barley*,  
*Convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *obey*, *key*, *parley*,  
*Grey*, *caussey*, *chimney*, *cockney*, *comfrey*, *jersey*,  
*Prey*, *hackney*, *jockey*, *kidney*, *lackey*, *kersey*,

They

They, malmsey, medley, monkey, palfrey, honey,  
Trey, parsley, pulley, quinsy, turkey, money,  
Wey, wbeey, attorney, journey, volley, coney.

Æ.

Æ, being a Greek and Latin Diphthong, is only in some Words from those Languages; as *ænigma*, *Æt-na*: Which are frequently wrote with *e*.

Æ a Greek and Latin Diphthong being,  
Words only from those Tongues you it will see in;  
As *Cæsar*, *æther*: Which we oft write *e* in.

Œ.

Œ is only in a few Greek Words; as *œconomy*.

The *œ* Diphthong's written in a small  
Number from Greek, as *œcumenial*.

**Triphthongs.**

*Triphthongs* are only in some French Words; as *beau*,  
*lieu*.

*Triphthongs* are only written in a few  
French Words; as *lieutenant*, *bureau*, *adieu*.

*Of the Singular and Plural Number; of Pointing; of Capital Letters, when to be written, and when not, according to the Methods now in Use; and of Contractions and Corruptions in Speech and Writing: Interspersed with divers Observations.*

*Of the Singular Number; or One.*

**T**HE *Singular Number* is generally denoted by *a*, or *an*; but *a* is written before Words beginning with a Consonant, as *a river*; *an* before Words which begin with a Vowel, as *an oyster*: Only before *h* we write Either, as *a bat*, *an hour*.

The *Singular Number*'s mostly signify'd  
By *a*, or *an*, but differently apply'd;  
For *a* precedes a Cons'nant, *an* a Vowel,  
As in these Instances, *an inch*, *a towel*:  
But next before an *h* write which you will,  
As (for Example) thus; *an house*, *a bill*.

*Of the Plural Number; or More than One.*

**A**Ll Words of the *Singular Number* which end with

y next after a Consonant, are turned into the *Plural Number* by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*; as in *story, stories*: Tho' I see no Reason why they mayn't be *Plurals* by only taking *s*. Those ending with *ch, s, sh, or x* take *es*; as in *watch, watches; lojs, losses; fish, fishes; tax, taxes*: Except *ox*. Those ending with single *f, or fe*, change *f* to *v* and add *es*; as in *thief, thieves; knife, knives*: Except *brief, chief, grief, relief, handkerchief, mischief, hoof, proof, roof, dwarf, scarf, wharf, gulf, strife*; which only take *s*, as do all Others but *louse, mouse, die, foot, goose, tooth, cow, hog, man, ox, brother, child, staff, penny*; whose *Plurals* are *lice, mice, dice, feet, geese, teeth, kine, swine, men, oxen, brethren, children, slaves, pence*: And all Words ending with *f, or fe*, might make shift with *s*; tho' *v* is softer than *f*.

All Singulars which terminate in *y*

After a Consonant, are *Plurals* by

Adding *e s* and changing *y* to *i*;

As *fly, flies; cherry, cherries* testify:

Tho' I no Reason see, I must confess,

Why they mayn't *Plurals* be by taking *s*.

Those ending with *sh, x, ch, s,*

Take *e s* (except *ox*) as in *peach, peaches;*

*Lass, lasses; dish, dishes; fox, foxes; leech, leeches.*

Those ending with *f* single, or *fe*,

(As in *loaf, loaves; wife, wives*) change *f* to *v*,

Which by *e s* must also follow'd be;

Save These, *roof, handkerchief, proof, mischief, dwarf,*

*Chief, grief, relief, brief, wharf, hoof, strife, gulf, scarf,*

Which with the Rest are *Plurals* made by *s*;

Except a Few that I shall here express,

*Goose, geese; tooth, teeth; foot, feet; man, men; louse, lice;*

*Ox, oxen; cow, kine; hog, swine; staff, slaves; die, dice;*

*Child, children; brother, brethren; penny, pence; mouse,*

(*mice*);

And All which end with *f, or with fe*,

Might do with *s*; tho' *f*'s more harsh than *v*.

2. All Singulars which end with *ce, ch, ge, s, se, sh, x, or ze* are increas'd a Syllable by being chang'd

to

to *Plurals*; as in *piece, pieces; ditch, ditches; page, pages; glass, glasses; rose, roses; wish, wishes; box, boxes; size, sizes.*

All Singulars which end in *e, ge,*

*S, ch, sh, se, x, and ce,*

The *Plural Sign* a Syllable increases;

I'll instance in the following Words, *fleece, fleeces;*

*Fox, foxes; nose, noses; bush, bushes; match, matches;*

*Loss, losses; age, ages; prize, prizes; watch, watches.*

### *Of Pointing.*

The *Comma* generally divides the small imperfect Parts of a Sentence from Those which distinguish the Sense. The *Semi-Colon* shews Part of the Sense is express'd and Part in Suspence. The *Colon* denotes that the Sense is perfect, but must be further illustrated. The *Period* ends the Sentence. The Note of *Interrogation* succeeds a Question. The Note of *Admiration* follows Expressions of Surprise, Rapture, Anger, Sorrow, Terror.

The *Comma* generally divides the small

Imperfect Parts of Sentences from all

Those which are more expressive of the Sense.

The *Semi-Colon* keeps it in Suspense.

The *Colon* shews the Sense is full, but needs

Such further Illustration as succeeds.

The *Period* ends. The Note of *Interrogation*

A Question follows. Note of *Admiration*

Succeeds Joy, Wonder, Fear, Grief, Indignation. }

*Of Capital Letters, when to be written and when not, according to the Methods now in Use.*

All Names of Things which may be seen, felt, heard, or understood, should begin with a *Capital Letter*; as *Moon, Stone, Thunder, Virtue*; as also every Sentence, and every Line in Verse: Which only begin Words, save that *I* and *O* by themselves should be *Capitals*; and some remarkable Words are wholly printed in *Capitals*, as also Titles of Books by Way of Ornament. Moreover, Words implying the Names of Things should begin with a



*Capital*; as in fear the *Almighty*: Where God is imply'd by *Almighty*. And all Quotations should begin with a *Capital*, to distinguish them from the other Matter; as, God said, 'Let there be Light.' Also begin the next Word after a Colon with a *Capital Letter*; because the Colon joins two Sentences, depending on each other, into One: Which are called compound Sentences. Some begin emphatical Words with a *Capital Letter*, and Others such Names only as are call'd Proper; as *Luke, England, London, Severn*: But the other Method (as being most us'd) is generally follow'd in this Work, unless in Examples; which not depending on the Sense, are without *Capitals* to bring them into less Room: Save that Proper Names, for their Eminence, are distinguish'd by *Capitals*.

All Names of Things, (as *House, Faith, Music, Wood*)

That may be seen, felt, heard, or understood,  
Each Line in Verse, each Sentence, should begin  
With *Capitals*; which are not us'd but in  
The Front of Words: Except that *O* and *I*  
Are *Capitals* when by themselves they lie;  
And, for Distinction-Sake and Ornament,  
Some Words have *Capitals* throughout in *Print*.  
Moreover Words implying Names of Things,  
And all Citations which a Writer brings,  
Begin with *Capitals*; as love the *Just*,  
And, *John* said, 'Try if you can carve a *Bust*;  
To make the cited Words or Lines appear,  
From what adjoins thereto, distinct and clear.

A Colon stop be sure to mind withal,  
Which should be follow'd by a *Capital*;  
Because it joins two Sentences in One,  
That are dependent each the other on:  
And Such (with which most modern Books abound)  
Are, by the Learn'd, call'd Sentences compound.

But some affirm that Words emphatical  
Should be distinguish'd by a *Capital*,  
And Some say *Cap'tals* should begin no Names  
But those call'd Proper; as *France, York, Paul, Thames*:



Chuse which you will; for All I have to say  
 Is, Some write This, but Most the other Way.  
 The former Method always I observe  
 I th' Body of my Rules, but from it swerve  
 In those Examples sep'rate from the Sense,  
 Where commonly with *Cap'tals* I dispense;  
 Save Proper Names, which claim Pre-eminence:  
 Thereby to bring them into lesser Room;  
 Which Reason is sufficient, I presume.

### Of Contractions and Corruptions in Speech and Writing.

*Ed* at the End of Words often loseth *e*, which is supply'd by an *Apostrophe*; as in *lov'd* for *loved*: But if *d*, or *t* precedeth *ed*, it cannot be contracted; as in *loaded*, *wanted*.

Of ending *ed* we oft throw *e* aside,  
 Which is by an *Apostrophe* supply'd;  
 As is in *turn'd*, *turn'd* exemplify'd:  
 But when (*seeparted*, *wounded*) *t*, or *d*  
 Precedeth *ed*, it can't be contracted.

2. *Eth* is often changed to *s* or *es*, both in *Discourse* and *Writing*; as in *wants* for *wanteth*, *teaches* for *teacheth*: But this *Contraction* is apt to confound the Names of *Acts* with Names of *Things*, as *locks* the Door is wrote like the Plural Number of *Lock*; and multiplieth the hissing Sound of *s*, which is disagreeable to nice Ears, and makes our *Language* the Jest of Strangers.

*Eth* oft in *Writing*, oftner in *Discourse*, is Chang'd to the *Plural Sign*; as in *makes*, *forces*: But this *Contraction* very often tends To much Confusion, and nice Ears offends;  
 For't Names of *Acts* confounds with Names of *Things*,  
 As *rings* a Bell is wrote like golden *Rings*;  
 And Multiplies unpleasant hissing Sounds,  
 With which our *Tongue* so very much abounds,  
 That Strangers are inclined to believe  
 'Tis That wherein the *Devil* tempted *Eve*.

3. *His* and *is* are often contracted to *s*, as in *John's Coat* for *John his Coat*; *Love's blind* for *Love is blind*. Many other Words are often contracted,

especial  
 I'll for  
 But as  
 traction  
 ting it  
 ringly u  
 our Lan  
 being n  
 by first  
 ance w  
 that also  
 minister  
 Some H  
 write t  
 some L  
 afraid f  
 The si  
 A Pro  
 But th  
 Must  
 The S  
 As, M  
 Abund  
 Are f  
 I'm, I  
 Can't,  
 But as  
 Contra  
 And n  
 That  
 An ov  
 Left in  
 And a  
 Shoul  
 Hath  
 Irregu  
 But (f  
 Soon n  
 By wr  
 And t  
 That

especially in *Poetry*; as *ne'er* for *never*, *in't* for *in it*,  
*I'll* for *I will*, *don't* for *do not*, *they'll* for *they will*:  
 But as our *Tongue* abounds with Consonants, *Con-*  
*tractions* tend to make the *Language* harsh by gut-  
 ting it of Vowels; and therefore should be spa-  
 ringly used to preserve smooth *Diction*, and prevent  
 our *Language* growing more irregular; many Words  
 being now different from what they were formerly  
 by first writing them with an *Apostrophe* in Compli-  
 ance with common *Speech*, and at Length omitting  
 that also. Thus *ministry* came to be written for  
*ministry*, *sown* for *sowen* *woundedst* for *woundedest*.  
 Some Persons not only drop the *Apostrophe*, but  
 write *t* for *d*; as in *lickt* for *lick'd*: And All change  
 some Letters, and drop others; as in *saith* for *say'th*,  
*afraid* for *affray'd*, *didst* for *diddest*, *felt* for *feeled*.

The small Word *his* is oft when we express  
 A Property contracted into *s*,  
 But the Defect by an *Apostrophe*  
 Must be supply'd; as *GOD's House*, *Father's knee*:  
 The Same of *is* when we affirm a Being;  
 As, *Man's a noble Creature*, *GOD's all-seeing*.  
 Abundance More (especially in Verse)  
 Are *shorten'd*, some of which I will rehearse;  
*I'm*, *I am*; *ta'en*, *taken*; *e'en*, *even*; *we'll*, *we will*;  
*Can't*, *cannot*; *o'th'*, *of the*; *'tis*, *it is*; *he'll*, *he will*:  
 But as our *Tongue* with Consonants abounds  
*Contractions* often tend to stiffen Sounds,  
 And make the *Language* harsh; therefore propose  
 That All who write in either Verse or Prose  
 An over-frequent Use of them avoid,  
 Lest smooth *Pronunciation* be destroy'd;  
 And also lest the *Genius* of our *Tongue*  
 Should wholly be corrupted (which it long  
 Hath been in Part) for many Words that are  
 Irregular, of Old were regular;  
 But (from contracting them in *speaking*) they  
 Soon made their *Spelling* common *Speech* obey,  
 By writing first with an *Apostrophe*,  
 And then omitting that: So you may see  
 That *hindrance*, doth should *hinderance*, doeth be.

Then

Then Some not only drop th' *Apostrophe*,  
 But (as in *vext* for *vex'd*) write *t* for *d*;  
 And All some Letters change, and drop: Thus *paid*  
 For *pay'd's* wrote, *gilt* for *gilded*, *said* for *say'd*.

## THE CONCLUSION.

**T**HUS, READER, having done the best I cou'd  
 To make my RULES be *fully* understood,  
 If you have *profited* by what is penn'd  
 (Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End;  
 As having study'd hard, both Day and Night,  
 In Hopes of mixing *Profit* with *Delight*.

And if you are a *Judge* of what I've writ  
 Pray be not too severe in *cens'ring* it,  
 But with the *Critic* join the *candid Friend*;  
*Small Faults excuse*, and where you *can*, *commend*:  
 For be an Author e'er so wise and wary  
 He may in *some* Particular miscarry.

Tho' no *material* Faults I *think* there are  
 (Which in a Work so *difficult* is *rare*)  
 Yet if you *Such* espy, or can disclose  
 Some *useful* RULES (in either *Verse* or *Prose*)  
 Which I have not discover'd, let me *know*;  
 And you shall have my *Thanks* for doing so.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

*An Alphabetical Collection and clear Distinction of  
 above a Thousand Words nearly alike in Sound, but  
 different in Sense and Spelling.*

**A**BEL, a Man's Name  
 Able, sufficient  
 Accept, receive  
 Except, leave out  
 Accidence, Book so call'd  
 Accidents, Chances  
 Accompt, reckon  
 Account, Esteem,  
 Achor Valley of  
 Acre, Four Roods  
 Acts, Deeds  
 Ax to cut with  
 Hacks, Cuts

Affect, incline to  
 Effect, perform  
 Ail, Trouble  
 Ale, strong Drink  
 Air we breathe  
 Are, Plural of is  
 Heir, Inheritor  
 Alder-Tree  
 Elder, older  
 All, the Whole  
 Awl to bore with  
 Allow'd, granted  
 Aloud, with Noise

Altar

Altar, Co  
 Alter, ch  
 An, One  
 Anne, W  
 Annal, y  
 Annual,  
 Ant, Pish  
 Aunt, Pa  
 Arrant, r  
 Errand, r  
 Errant w  
 Arras, T  
 Arrows  
 Ascent, r  
 Assent, c  
 Assistance  
 Assistants  
 Attendar  
 Attendar  
 Auger, c  
 Augur,  
 BACON  
 Bake  
 Beacon,  
 Beckon  
 Bail, Su  
 Bale, Pa  
 Bait to j  
 Bate, ab  
 Baize, c  
 Bays, B  
 Bald, w  
 Bawl'd,  
 Ball, ro  
 Bawl, c  
 Ballad,  
 Ballot,  
 Barbara  
 Barbary  
 Barberr  
 Bare, r  
 Bear, f  
 Baron,  
 Barren,  
 Barrack

Altar, *Communion-Table*  
 Alter, *change*  
 An, *One*  
 Anne, *Woman's Name*  
 Annal, *yearly Chronicle*  
 Annual, *yearly*  
 Ant, *Pismire*  
 Aunt, *Parent's Sister*  
 Arrant, *notorious*  
 Errand, *Message*  
 Errant, *wandering*  
 Arras, *Tapestry*  
 Arrows to shoot  
 Ascent, *Steepness*  
 Assent, *Consent*  
 Assistance, *Help*  
 Assistants, *Helpers*  
 Attendance, *Waiting*  
 Attendants, *Waiters*  
 Auger, *Gimlet*  
 Augur, *Soothsayer*  
 Bacon, *Swine-Flesh*  
 Baken, *baked*  
 Beacon, *Alarm-Fire*  
 Beckon, *with the Hand*  
 Bail, *Surety*  
 Bale, *Pack of Goods*  
 Bait to fish with  
 Bate, *abate*  
 Baize, *coarse Flannel*  
 Bays, *Bay-Trees*  
 Bald, *without Hair*  
 Bawl'd, *cry'd out*  
 Ball, *round Solid*  
 Bawl, *cry out*  
 Ballad, *Song*  
 Ballot, *Ball-Lot*  
 Barbara, *Woman's Name*  
 Barbary in Africa  
 Barberry-Tree  
 Bare, *naked*  
 Bear, *support*  
 Baron, *Lord*  
 Barren, *unfruitful*  
 Barrack for Soldiers

Berwick upon Tweed  
 Base, *vile*  
 Bass in Music  
 Be, *exist*  
 Bee, *Insect so call'd*  
 Bey, *Governor of Tunis*  
 Bean, *Kind of Pulse*  
 Been, *was*  
 Beau, *Fop*  
 Bow to shoot with  
 Beer, *Malt-Drink*  
 Bier for the Dead  
 Berry, *small round Fruit*  
 Bury, *inter*  
 Bile, *Gall*  
 Boil, *bubble up*  
 Blew, *did blow*  
 Blue-Colour  
 Boar, *Male Swine*  
 Boor, *Clown*  
 Bore a Hole  
 Board, *Plank*  
 Bor'd, *did bore*  
 Bold, *confident*  
 Bowl'd, *did bowl*  
 Bolt for a Door  
 Boul't, *sift*  
 Bomb, *Mortar-Shot*  
 Bum, *Buttocks*  
 Border, *Margin*  
 Bordure in Heraldry  
 Bough, *Branch*  
 Bow, *bend*  
 Boulogne in France  
 Bullion, *uncoin'd Metal*  
 Boy, *Lad*  
 Buoy, *bear up*  
 Buy, *purchase*  
 By, *near*  
 Brace, *Pair or Couple*  
 Brase, *solder with Brass*  
 Breaches, *broken Places*  
 Breeches to wear  
 Bread to eat  
 Bred, *brought up*



Breast, Bosom  
 Breitt in France  
 Brew'd, did brew  
 Brood of Chickens  
 Brewing of Ale  
 Bruin, Bear's Name  
 Brews, doth brew  
 Bruise, Hurt  
 Brouse, young Wood  
 Brows, Eye-Brows  
 Bruit, Rumour  
 Brute, Beast  
 Bo'rough-Town  
 Burrow, Rabbet's Nest  
 Bus's'd, kiss'd  
 Bust, Halj-Statue  
**C**Aen in Normandy  
 Cain, Man's Name  
 Cane to walk with  
 Cæsar, Roman Emperor  
 Seizure, Seizing  
 Calais in France  
 Chalice, Cup  
 Call by Name  
 Caul, Leaf-Fat  
 Cawl of a Wig  
 Can, am able  
 Kan, Persian Governor  
 Cannon, great Gun  
 Canon, Rule  
 Can't, cannot  
 Cant, dissemble  
 Capital, Chief  
 Capitol in Rome  
 Carrion, stinking Flesh  
 Carrying, bearing  
 Causes, Law-Suits  
 Causeys, paved Ways  
 Ceiling of a Room  
 Sealing, setting a Seal  
 Cellar, Vault  
 Seller, that sells  
 Censer, for Incense  
 Censor, Reformer  
 Senſure, Judgement

Cent, Hundred  
 Sent, did send  
 Centaury, Herb so call'd  
 Centry, Guard  
 Century, Hundred Years  
 Chair to sit on  
 Chare, Job of Work  
 Champaign, open Fields  
 Champing, chewing  
 Champion, Warrior  
 Ches'd, did chase  
 Chaite, continent  
 Chews, doth chew  
 Chuse, pick or cull  
 Choice, Variety  
 Joice, Woman's Name  
 Choir, Set of Singers  
 Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper  
 Choler, Wrath  
 Collar for the Neck  
 Chord in Music  
 Cord, small Rope  
 Cinque, Five  
 Sink, go down  
 Cion, young Shoot  
 Sion-City  
 Cit, Citizen  
 Sit on a Seat  
 Cite, summon  
 Sight, Seeing  
 Site, Situation  
 Citron, Kind of Fruit  
 Cittern to play on  
 Clause, Article  
 Claws, Talons  
 Climb, clamber  
 Clime, Climate  
 Close, shut  
 Clothes, apparel  
 Coarse, ordinary  
 Course, Race or Way  
 Coat, Man's Garment  
 Cole, Cottage  
 Quote, cite or alledge  
 Coin, Money

Kine, C  
 Coit to f  
 Kite, Ki  
 Colic, B  
 Collect  
 Coiet,  
 Commit  
 Coming  
 Commu  
 Commot  
 Commu  
 Concert  
 Consort,  
 Condem  
 Contem  
 Consider  
 Consider  
 Consequ  
 Consequ  
 Consona  
 Consona  
 Correspe  
 Correspe  
 Council,  
 Counsel,  
 Countess  
 Counties  
 Currant  
 Current  
 Courier  
 Carrier,  
 Cousin,  
 Cozen,  
 Cruise,  
 Cruise,  
 Cygnet,  
 Signet,  
 Cymbal  
 Symbol  
 Cyprus  
 Cyprus  
**D**ial,  
 De  
 Dean, a  
 Deign,



Kine, *Cows*  
 Coit to play with  
 Kite, *Kind of Hawk*  
 Colic, *Belly-ache*  
 Collect, *short Prayer*  
 Comet, *Blazing-Star*  
 Commit, *do or act*  
 Coming, *approaching*  
 Cummin-Seed  
 Common, *public, frequent*  
 Commune, *converse*  
 Concert of Music  
 Consort, *King's Wife*  
 Condemn, *pass Sentence*  
 Contemn, *dispise*  
 Confidence, *Boldness*  
 Confidants, *trusty Friends*  
 Consequence, *Result*  
 Consequents, *Effects*  
 Consonance, *Agreement*  
 Consonants, *Letters so call'd*  
 Correspondence, *Intelligence*  
 Correspondents, *Friends*  
 Council, *Assembly*  
 Counsel, *Advice*  
 Countess, *Earl's Lady*  
 Counties, *Shires*  
 Currant-Berry  
 Current, *running, payable*  
 Courier, *Messenger*  
 Currier, *Leather-Dresser*  
 Cousin, *Relation*  
 Cozen, *de/raud*  
 Cruise, *sail to and fro*  
 Cruse, *Vessel so call'd*  
 Cygnet, *young Swan*  
 Signet, *Seal*  
 Cymbal to play on  
 Symbol, *Mark*  
 Cypress-Tree  
 Cyprus-Isle  
**D**ial, *traffic*  
 De'il, *Devil*  
 Dean, *next a Bishop*  
 Deign, *vouchsafe*

Dear, *costly*  
 Deer, *Eucks and Does*  
 Debtor, *that oweth*  
 Deter, *frighten*  
 Decease, *Death*  
 Disease, *Dislemper*  
 Dee-River  
 Dey, *Algerine Governor*  
 Deep, *far below*  
 Diep in France  
 Deference, *Respect*  
 Difference, *Disagreement*  
 Dependence, *relying on*  
 Dependents, *Hangers on*  
 Descent, *going down*  
 Dissent, *disagree*  
 Derbe in Asia  
 Derby in England  
 Devices, *Inventions*  
 Devises, *inventeth*  
 Devizes in Wiltshire  
 Do, *perform*  
 Doe, *female Deer*  
 Dough, *Paste*  
 Doer, *Performer*  
 Door of an House  
 Dollar, *Dutch Coin*  
 Dolour, *Grief*  
 Done, *finished*  
 Dun, *that asks a Debt*  
 Dragon, *large Serpent*  
 Dragoon, *Soldier*  
**E**Ar to bear with  
 E'er, *ever*  
 Year, *Twelve Months*  
 Early, *soon*  
 Yearly, *Year by Year*  
 Earn, *get by Work*  
 Yearn, *melt in Pity*  
 East, *Sun-Rising*  
 Yeast, *Barm*  
 Easter, *Christ's Rising*  
 Esther, *Woman's Name*  
 Eaten, *chew'd*  
 Eaton near Windsor

Eight, twice Four  
 Height, Altitude  
 Emeralds, precious Stones  
 Hemoroids, Piles  
 Emerge, come out of  
 Immerge, go into  
 Emerſion, Emerging  
 Immerſion, Immerging  
 Eminent, noted  
 Imminent, impending  
 Emit, ſend forth  
 Emmet, Ant  
 Enter, go in  
 Inter, bury  
 Envoy, Ambaſſador,  
 Envy, Ill-Will  
 Ewe, Female Sheep  
 Yew-Tree  
 You, yourſelf  
 Ewer, Baſon  
 Ure, Cuſtom or Uſe  
 Your, belonging to you  
 Ewes, Plural of Ewe  
 Uſe, occupy  
 Yews, Yew-Trees  
 Exerciſe, Employment,  
 Exorciſe, conjure  
 Extant, in Being  
 Extent, Largeneſs  
 Extravagance, Lavishing  
 Extravagants, Spendthrifts  
 Eye, Organ of Sight  
 I, myſelf  
 Eye, Plural of Eye  
 Ice, frozen Water  
**F**ain, deſirous  
 Feign, diſſemble  
 Fair, beautiful  
 Fare, Food  
 Fallow, uncultivated  
 Follow, come after  
 Falls, Plural of Fall  
 False, not true  
 Fat, Suet or Greafe  
 Vat, Brewing-Veſſel

Feat, Exploit  
 Feet, Plural of Foot  
 Fellon, Whitlow  
 Felon, Criminal  
 Fetch, go for  
 Vetch, Kind of Pulſe  
 File of Steel  
 Foil, overcome  
 Vile, baſe, mean  
 Fillip with the Finger  
 Philip, Man's Name  
 Find what is loſt  
 Fin'd, amerced  
 Fir-Tree  
 Fur of wild Beaſts  
 Fiſher, Fiſh-Catcher  
 Fiſſure, Cleft  
 Flagging, drooping  
 Flagon, Cup  
 Flea, ſtrip off the Skin  
 Flee, fly  
 Fleas, Kind of Vermin  
 Fleece, Sheep's Coat  
 Flew, did fly  
 Flue, Rabbet's Down  
 Flour of Wheat  
 Flower of the Field  
 Fold, Plait or Creafe  
 Foul'd, made dirty  
 Fore, before  
 Four, twice Two  
 Foul, filthy  
 Fowl, Bird  
 Frances, Woman's Name  
 Francis, Man's Name  
 Freeze, congeal  
 Frieze, Sort of Cloth  
 Fries, doth fry  
 Froiſe, Bacon Pancake  
 Furs, Plural of Fur  
 Furz, Whins or Goſs  
**G**alen the Phyſician  
 Gallon, Four Quarts  
 Gall, Bile  
 Gaul, Frenchman

Gentil, Maggot so call'd  
 Gentile, Heathen  
 Gesture, Action  
 Jester, Joker  
 Gilt, Gilded  
 Guilt, Wickedness  
 Glutinous, sticking  
 Gluttonous, voracious  
 Gnat, Kind of Fly  
 Nat, Nathaniel  
 Gor'd, pricked  
 Gourd, Plant so call'd  
 Grain, Corn  
 Grane-Island  
 Grate, for Coal  
 Great, large  
 Grater for Nutmeg  
 Greater, bigger  
 Greaves, Leg-Armour  
 Grieves, lamenteth  
 Groan, hard Sigh  
 Grown, increased  
 Groat, Four-Pence  
 Grot, Cave  
 Guess'd, did guess  
 Guest, Visiter  
**H**ail, frozen Rain  
 Hale, drag after  
 Hair of the Head  
 Hare, Beast of Chace  
 Hall, great House  
 Haul, pull or drag  
 Hallow, make bely  
 Hollow, empty  
 Harais, tire  
 Harris, Surname  
 Harrows, doth barrow  
 Harsh, severe  
 Hash, minced Meat  
 Hart, Kind of Deer  
 Heart, Seat of Life  
 Hate, abhor  
 Height, Tallness  
 Haven, Harbour  
 Heaven, G O D's Throne

Heal, cure  
 Heel, Part of the Foot  
 He'll, he will  
 Hear, bearken  
 Here, in this Place  
 Heard, did bear  
 Herd of Cattle  
 Hew, cut or chop  
 Hue, Colour  
 Hugh, Man's Name  
 Hie, hasten  
 High, lofty  
 Hoy, small Ship  
 Higher, more high  
 Hire, Wages  
 Him, that Man  
 Hymn, Godly Song  
 His, belonging to him  
 Hils, deride  
 Hoar, frozen Dew  
 Whore, leud Woman  
 Hole, Cavity  
 Whole, unbroken  
 Holm, Holly  
 Home, Dwelling-Place  
 Whom, who  
 Hoop for a Tub  
 Whoop, shout  
 Hough, hamstring  
 Huff, bector  
 Hour, Sixty Minutes  
 Our, belonging to us  
 Hungary, Nation so call'd  
 Hungry, wanting Food  
**I**dle, lazy  
 Idol, worshipp'd Image  
 Ill, I will  
 Isle, Island  
 Oil, liquid Fat  
 Imploy, set on Work  
 Imply, signify  
 Impostor, Deceiver  
 Imposture, Deceit  
 In, within  
 Inn, Public-House

Incidence,

Incidence, *falling into*  
 Incidents, *Accidents*  
 Incite, *stir up*  
 Insight, *Knowledge*  
 Indict, *impeach*  
 Indite, *compose Language*  
 Ingenious, *of good Parts*  
 Ingenuous, *candid*  
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*  
 Innocents, *Babes*  
 Intense, *excessive*  
 Intents, *Purposes*

**K** Ill, *slay*

Kiln to dry Malt on

Knave, *Rogue*

Nave, *Middle of a Wheel*

Knead, *work Dough*

Need, *Want*

Knell, *Passing-Bell*

Nell, *Eleanor*

Knew, *did know*

New, *not worn*

Knight, *Tile of Honour*

Night, *Darkness*

Knit, *unite,*

Nit, *Louse's Egg*

Knot, *Knob*

Not, *Negation*

Know, *understand*

No, *nay*

Knows, *doth know*

Nose, *Part of the Face*

**L** Acks, *wanteth*

Lax, *Looseness*

Lade with a Dish

Laid, *placed*

Lain, *has lay*

Lane, *narrow Street*

Latin, *Roman Tongue*

Latten, *Tin*

Lattice *Window*

Lettice, *Herb so call'd*

Leak, *run out*

Leek, *Kind of Onion*

Lease, *Demise or Grant*

Leash, *Three*

Lead, *a Metal*

Led, *conducted*

Leaper, *Jumper*

Leper, *One leprous*

Least, *smallest*

Lest, *for Fear*

Legislator, *Law-Giver*

Legislature, *Parliament*

Lessen, *diminish*

Lesson to be read

Lesser, *smaller*

Lessor, *Lease-Granter*

Liar, *Story-Teller*

Lier in Wait

Lyre, *Harp*

Lien, *law*

Lying, *telling Lies*

Lies, *Untruths*

Lice, *Plural of Louse*

Limb, *Leg or Arm*

Linn, *point Human Shape*

Line, *Length*

Loin of Veal

Links of a Chain

Lynx, *Kind of Wolf*

Lo, *behold*

Low, *mean, humble*

Loek, *see*

Luke, *Man's Name*

Loud, *noisy*

Low'd, *did low*

Lower, *more low*

Lowr, *frown*

**M** Ade, *finished*

Maid, *Virgin*

Mail, *Pest-Bag, Armour*

Male, *He*

Main, *principal*

Mane of a Horse

Maiz, *Indian Corn*

Maze, *Labyrinth*

Manner, *Method*

Mannor, *Lordship*

Mare, *Female Horse*

Mayer

Mayor  
 Marred  
 Married  
 Marry  
 Mary  
 Martha  
 Martial  
 Marten  
 Martin  
 Maul  
 Moll  
 Mead  
 Mede  
 Mean  
 Mein  
 Meat  
 Meet  
 Mete  
 Medal  
 Medd  
 Medla  
 Medd  
 Messia  
 Messur  
 Metal  
 Mettle  
 Mews  
 Muse  
 Migh  
 Mity  
 Moies  
 Mile  
 Moil  
 Min  
 Mind  
 Mitr  
 Myst  
 Moan  
 Mow  
 Moat  
 Mote  
 Moon  
 More  
 Mow  
 Mo

Mayor of a Town  
 Marred, spoiled  
 Married, wedded  
 Marry, wed  
 Mary, Woman's Name  
 Marshal, Head General  
 Martial, warlike  
 Marten, Beast so call'd  
 Martin, Man's Name  
 Maul, beat soundly  
 Moll, Mary  
 Mead, Meadow  
 Mede, Medianite  
 Mean, of small Value  
 Mein, Deportment  
 Meat, Flesh  
 Meet, come together  
 Mete, measure  
 Medal, Sort of Coin  
 Meddle, interfere  
 Medlar, Kind of Fruit  
 Meddler, Busy-Body  
 Message, Errand  
 Messuage, dwelling House  
 Metal, Gold, Silver, &c.  
 Mettle, Courage, Vigour  
 Mews, doth mew  
 Muse, ponder  
 Mighty, powerful  
 Mity, having Mites  
 Moiety, Half  
 Mile, Eight Furlongs  
 Moil, labour  
 Min'd, dug deep  
 Mind, thinking Faculty  
 Mistress of a House  
 Mysteries, Secrets  
 Moan, Lamentation  
 Mown, cut with a Sickle  
 Moat, wide Ditch  
 Mote, Atom  
 Moor, barren Heath  
 More in Comparison  
 Mower, that mows  
 Morning, before Noon

Mourning, lamenting  
 Mountain, high Hill  
 Mounting, ascending  
 Muscle, Kind of Fish  
 Muzzle, tie the Mouth  
 Muslin, Sort of Linen  
 Muzzling, tying the Mouth  
**N** Aim, Place so call'd  
 Name, Title  
 Naught, bad  
 Nought, Nothing  
 Nay, no  
 Neigh, whinny  
 Near, nigh  
 Ne'er, never  
 Neither of the Two  
 Nether, lower  
 None, not Any  
 Nun, devoted Maid  
**O** Ar to row with  
 Ore, uncast Metal  
 Ower, Debtor  
 Of, belonging to  
 Off, distant from  
 Oh! alas!  
 Owe, indebted  
 One, Unit  
 Won, did win  
 Order, Place, Rank  
 Ordure, Dung  
**P**ail, Water-Kit  
 Pale, wan  
 Pain, Torment  
 Pane, Quarry of Glass  
 Pair, Two  
 Pare, clip or cut  
 Payer, that pays  
 Pear, Kind of Fruit  
 Palace, King's Court  
 Pallas, Goddess of Arts  
 Palate, Taste or Relish  
 Pallat, Trundle-Bed  
 Pall, Funeral-Cloth  
 Paul, Man's Name  
 Poll, Mary  
 Parasite,



Parasite, Flatterer  
 Parricide, Parent-Killer  
 Parcel, small Bundle  
 Partial, biased  
 Pardon, Forgiveness  
 Parten, go Shares  
 Paschal-Lamb  
 Pasquil, posted Libel  
 Pastor, Minister  
 Pasture, grazing Land  
 Patent, King's Licence  
 Patten for the Foot  
 Patience, Mildness  
 Patients, sick People  
 Patron, Protector  
 Pattern, Copy, Example  
 Paw, consider  
 Paws, Plural of Paw  
 Peace, Quietness  
 Peas, Plural of Pea  
 Piece, Part  
 Piss, Urine  
 Peal, great Noise  
 Peel, strip or rob  
 Peer, Nobleman  
 Pier, Buttress  
 Penance Act of Contrition  
 Pennons, Banners  
 Pence, Plural of Penny  
 Pens, Plural of Pen  
 Penitence, Repentance  
 Penitents, Repentant's  
 Peter, Man's Name  
 Petre-Salt  
 Pick, chuse  
 Pique, Grudge  
 Pick'd, cult'd  
 Pict, ancient Scot  
 Pies, Plural of Pie  
 Poise, Balance  
 Pilate, Christ's Judge  
 Pilot, Steersman  
 Pillar, round Column  
 Piller, Pillager  
 Pint, half a Quart

Point, sharp End  
 Place, set in Order  
 Plaice, Kind of Fish  
 Plait, Fold  
 Plate of Metal  
 Pleas, Excuses  
 Please, satisfy  
 Poesy, Poetry  
 Posy, Nosegay  
 Pole, thick long Stick  
 Poll, Head  
 Poor, needy  
 Pure, unspotted  
 Poplar-Tree  
 Popular, lov'd by the People  
 Porcelane, China Ware  
 Purslain, Herb so call'd  
 Pour, spill  
 Power, Might  
 Practice, Exercise  
 Practise, profess  
 Praise, Commendation  
 Prays, intreateth  
 Pray, beseech  
 Prey, Booty  
 Precident, Example  
 President, Governor  
 Presence, being present  
 Presents, Gifts  
 Pride, haughtiness  
 Pry'd, searched  
 Princes, Kings Sons  
 Princess, King's Daughter  
 Principal, Chief  
 Principle, Rule  
 Profit, Gain  
 Prophet, Seer  
 Prophecy, Foretelling  
 Prophesy, foretel  
 Psalms, Book of Psalms  
 Salt, Dealer in Salt  
 Punching with a Punch  
 Punchion of Wine  
 Q uean, loose Woman  
 Queen, King's Wife

Race,

R Ace  
 Ra  
 Radish,  
 Reddish  
 Rain-W  
 Reign,  
 Rein of  
 Raife,  
 Rays,  
 Rainin,  
 Rauning  
 Rap, b  
 Wrap,  
 Rare, f  
 Rear, e  
 Read, c  
 Red-Co  
 Reads,  
 Reeds,  
 Regime  
 Regime  
 Relic,  
 Relict,  
 Rest, E  
 Wrest,  
 Reich,  
 Wretch  
 Rheum  
 Rome  
 Room,  
 Rhumb  
 Rum,  
 Rhyme  
 Rime,  
 Rice, i  
 Rife, A  
 Rie, K  
 Rye in  
 Wry, c  
 Rigger  
 Rigour  
 Right,  
 Rite, c  
 Wrich  
 Write,

**R** Ace, Running  
 Rafe, demolish  
 Radish, Root so call'd  
 Reddish, inclin'd to Red  
 Rain-Water  
 Reign, rule, govern  
 Rein of a Bridle  
 Raife, lift up  
 Rays, Beams of Light  
 Raisin, dry'd Grape  
 Raising, lifting up  
 Rap, hit  
 Wrap, infold  
 Rare, scarce, choice  
 Rear, erect, bring up  
 Read, did read  
 Red-Colour  
 Reads, doth read  
 Reeds, Plural of Reed  
 Regiment, Government  
 Regiment of Soldiers  
 Relic, Remainder  
 Relict, Widow  
 Rest, Ease  
 Wrest, force  
 Reich, strive to puke  
 Wretch, forlorn Person  
 Rheum, Spittle  
 Rome in Italy  
 Room, Apartment  
 Rhumb; Point of the Compass  
 Rum, Liquor so call'd  
 Rhyme, jingling Verse  
 Rime, frozen Dew  
 Rice, Indian Corn  
 Rise, Advancement  
 Rie, Kind of Grain  
 Rye in Suffex  
 Wry, crooked  
 Rigger, that clothes  
 Rigour, Severity  
 Right, just and true  
 Rite, Ceremony  
 Wright, Surname  
 Write, make Letters

Ring, Circle  
 Wring, twist  
 Rhode-Island  
 Road, High-way  
 Rode, did ride  
 Row'd, did row  
 Roe-Buck  
 Row, Rank  
 Roes, Plural of Roe  
 Rose, did rise  
 Rows, Ranks  
 Rood, 40 square Poles  
 Rude, unmannerly  
 Rote, without Book  
 Wrote, did write  
 Rough, uneven  
 Ruff, ancient Neck-Dress  
 Rung, did ring  
 Wrung, twisted  
**S**ail as a Ship  
 Sale, Selling  
 Scent, Smell  
 Sent, order'd away  
 Scents, Smells  
 Sense, Understanding  
 Saver, that saves  
 Saviour, Deliverer  
 Savour, Relish or Taste  
 Say, speak, declare  
 Sey, Sort of Cloth  
 Scene, Sight  
 Seen, beheld  
 Sea, Ocean  
 See, Behold  
 Seal, Signet  
 Zeal, Ardency  
 Seam, Joining  
 Seem, pretend  
 Sear, scorch or burn  
 Seer, Prophet  
 Seas, Plural of Sea  
 Sees, doth see  
 Seize, lay Hold on  
 Season, proper Time  
 Seizin, taking Possession

Seizing

Seizing, laying Hold of  
 Sects in Religion  
 Sex, Male or Female  
 Seignior, Grand Turk  
 Senior, elder  
 Sew, take Stitches  
 Sue, petition  
 Shear, clip or cut  
 Sheer, go  
 Shire, County  
 Sheep, Mutton  
 Ship that sails  
 Shew, make appear  
 Shoe for the Foot  
 Shoar, Prop  
 Shore, Sea-Coast  
 Shone, did shine  
 Shown, exhibited  
 Sice, Six  
 Size, Stature, Bigness  
 Side, Flank  
 Sigh'd, did sigh  
 Since, after  
 Sins, Crimes  
 Sign, Token  
 Sine in Geometry  
 Sirrah, Term of Disdain  
 Sorrow, Grief  
 Slate to write on  
 Sleight, Dexterity  
 Sloe, wild Plum  
 Slough, miry Place  
 Slow, not speedy  
 So, thus  
 Sow, srew Grain  
 Soal, Kind of Fish  
 Sole, Foot-Bottom  
 Soul, Spirit  
 Soar, mount aloft  
 Sore, Ulcer  
 Sower, that sows  
 Some, Part  
 Sum, the Whole  
 Son, Male Child  
 Sun, Spring of Light

Soon, early, quickly  
 Swoon, faint  
 Sown, sowed  
 Zone, Girdle  
 Stair, Step  
 Stare, look earnestly  
 Steal, pilfer  
 Steel, harden'd Iron  
 Sticks, Plural of Stick  
 Styx, Poets infernal Lake  
 Straight, direct  
 Strait, narrow  
 Subtil, cunning  
 Suttle, neat Weight  
 Succour, Help  
 Sucker, young Twig  
 Suit, Request  
 Sute, fit  
 Suitor, Petitioner  
 Suture, Seam  
 Tacks, small Nails  
 Tax, Tribute or Duty  
 Tail, End  
 Tale, Story  
 Talents, good Parts  
 Talons, Claws  
 Tame, gentle  
 Thame in Oxfordshire  
 Tares, wild Vetches  
 Tears, rendeth  
 Team, Set of Horses  
 Teem, pour out  
 Teas, Plural of Tea  
 Tease, vex  
 Than in Comparison  
 Then, at that Time  
 The, collective Particle  
 Thee, thou  
 Theave, young she Sheep  
 Thieve, pilfer  
 Their, belonging to them  
 There, that Place  
 Threw, did throw  
 Through, by Means of  
 Throne, Chair of State  
 Thrown,

Thrown  
 Thyme,  
 Time,  
 Tide, F  
 Ty'd, f  
 Tie, kn  
 Toy, P  
 Ties, d  
 Toise, I  
 Tile on  
 Toil, L  
 Tire, a  
 Tyre in  
 To, un  
 Tow, I  
 Toad,  
 Tow'd  
 Too, a  
 Two, c  
 Fold,  
 Toll'd,  
 Tongs  
 Tongu  
 Tour,  
 Tower  
 Track  
 Tract,  
 Tray,  
 Trey,  
 Treati  
 Treati  
 Troy-  
 Try,  
 V A  
 V  
 Vein,  
 Veal,  
 Veil,  
 Valley  
 Value  
 Vial,  
 Viol,  
 Vice,  
 Vies,  
 Voice

Thrown, *hurled*  
 Thyme, *Herb so call'd*  
 Time, *Leisure*  
 Tide, *Flux of the Sea*  
 Ty'd, *fasten'd together*  
 Tie, *knit or fasten*  
 Toy, *Plaything*  
 Ties, *doth tie*  
 Toise, *Fathom*  
 Tile on a House  
 Toil, *Labour*  
 Tire, *weary*  
 Tyre in Asia  
 To, *unto*  
 Tow, *Hemp or Flax*  
 Toad, *Reptile so call'd*  
 Tow'd *haul'd*  
 Too, *also*  
 Two, *Couple*  
 Told, *reported*  
 Toll'd, *did toll*  
 Tongs for the Fire  
 Tongues, *Languages*  
 Tour, *Journey*  
 Tower, *Fort*  
 Track'd, *traced*  
 Tract, *Treatise*  
 Tray, *wooden Trough*  
 Trey, *the Three*  
 Treaties, *Conventions*  
 Treatise, *Discourse*  
 Troy-Town  
 Try, *endeavour*  
 Vain, *foolish*  
 Vane, *Weathercock*  
 Vein, *Blood-Vessel*  
 Veal, *Calf's-Flesh*  
 Veil, *Covering*  
 Valley, *Dale*  
 Value, *Worth*  
 Vial, *small Bottle*  
 Viol, *Fiddle*  
 Vice, *Wickedness*  
 Vies, *doth vie*  
 Voice, *Sound of the Throat*

W Ade, *go through Water*  
 Weigh'd, *balanced*  
 Wagging, *moving*  
 Waggon, *four-wheel'd Cart*  
 Wain, *Cart*  
 Wane, *Decrease*  
 Waist, *Middle*  
 Waste, *diminish*  
 Wait, *tarry*  
 Weight, *Ponderosity*  
 Ware, *Merchandize*  
 Wear, *use, put on*  
 Were, *Plural of was*  
 Where, *what Place*  
 Warren for Rabbits  
 Warring, *fighting*  
 Wary, *cautious*  
 Weary, *tired*  
 Way, *Road*  
 Weigh, *counterpoise*  
 Wey, *forty Busbels*  
 Weak, *faint*  
 Week, *seven Days*  
 Weal, *Wealth*  
 We'll, *we will*  
 Wen, *hard Swelling*  
 When, *at what Time*  
 Wet, *moist or damp*  
 Whet, *sharpen*  
 Wheal, *Mark of a Blow*  
 Wheel, *Cart-Wheel*  
 Which, *This or That*  
 Witch, *Sorceress*  
 Whig, *Fanatic*  
 Wig, *Peruke*  
 Whins, *Furz*  
 Wins, *gets by Play*  
 Whist, *Silence*  
 Wist, *knew*  
 Whit, *very small Part*  
 Wit, *Repartee*  
 White-Colour  
 Whight-Isle  
 Wood, *Forest*  
 Would, *was willing*

*A Large Table of Words, with their Meaning, made different in Signification by adding e Final.*

**A**T, *with*  
 Ate, *did eat*  
 Bad, *naught*  
 Bade, *commanded*  
 Ban, *Curse*  
 Bane, *Ruin*  
 Bar, *Hinderance*  
 Bare, *naked*  
 Bat, *Bird so call'd*  
 Bate, *abate*  
 Bath, *Bathing-Place*  
 Bathe, *wash*  
 Bit, *small Piece*  
 Bite, *Sharper*  
 Breath, *Air*  
 Breathe, *respire*  
 Cag, *small Barrel*  
 Cage, *Coop for Birds*  
 Can, *am able*  
 Cane, *Sort of Staff*  
 Cap, *Head-Dress*  
 Cape, *Promontory*  
 Car, *triumphal Chariot*  
 Care, *Trouble*  
 Chin, *Part of the Face*  
 Chine, *Back-Bone*  
 Cit, *Citizen*  
 Cite, *quote*  
 Cloth, *Linen or Woollen*  
 Clothe, *array*  
 Cub, *Bear's Whelp*  
 Cube, *Die*  
 Cur, *Dog*  
 Cure, *heal*  
 Dam, *stop Water*  
 Dame, *Lady*  
 Dan, *Man's Name*  
 Dane, *One of Denmark*  
 Demur, *delay*  
 Demure, *modest*  
 Din, *Noise*  
 Dine, *eat a Dinner*

Divers, *many*  
 Diverse, *different*  
 Don, *Spanish Title*  
 Done, *finished*  
 Fan for the Ladies  
 Fane, *Church or Temple*  
 Far, *remote*  
 Fare, *Cheer*  
 Fat, *full of Flesh*  
 Fate, *Destiny*  
 Fin of a Fish  
 Fine, *well dress'd*  
 Fir, *the Fir-Tree*  
 Fire that burns  
 Flam, *idle Story*  
 Flame of Fire  
 Gap, *open Space*  
 Gape, *yawn*  
 Gat, *did get*  
 Gate, *Door*  
 Haft, *harvest*  
 Haste, *Speed*  
 Hat for the Head  
 Hate, *abhor*  
 Her, *she*  
 Here, *in this Place*  
 Hop, *jump on one Leg*  
 Hope, *Expectation*  
 Hug, *embrace*  
 Huge, *vastly large*  
 Human, *of Man*  
 Humane, *kind, gentle, &c.*  
 Kin, *Relations*  
 Kine, *Cows*  
 Kit, *Milk-Pail*  
 Kite, *Kind of Hawk*  
 Lad, *Boy*  
 Lade, *take up Water*  
 Loth, *unwilling*  
 Lothe, *dislike*  
 Mad, *disracted*  
 Made, *finished*

Man,

Word  
 Man,  
 Mane,  
 Mar,  
 Mare,  
 Mat,  
 Mate,  
 Met,  
 Mete,  
 Mop to  
 Miope,  
 Nap,  
 Nape,  
 Nod  
 Node,  
 Not,  
 Note,  
 Or,  
 Ore,  
 Pan,  
 Pane,  
 Par,  
 Pare,  
 Past,  
 Paste,  
 Pat,  
 Pate,  
 Pin to  
 Pine,  
 Plan,  
 Plane,  
 Plat of  
 Plate  
 Plum,  
 Plume  
 Pop,  
 Pope,  
 Quit,  
 Quite,  
 Rag,  
 Rage,  
 Rang  
 Rang  
 Rap,  
 Kape,  
 Rat,



*Words different in Meaning by adding e Final.* 77

Man, God's Image  
 Mane of a Horse  
 Mar, spoil  
 Mare, Female Horse  
 Mat, platted Rushes  
 Mate, Companion  
 Met, did meet  
 Mete, measure  
 Mop to wash with  
 Mope, be stupid  
 Nap, short Sleep  
 Nape, behind of the Neck  
 Nod with the Head  
 Node, Knot  
 Not, no  
 Note, observe  
 Or, otherwise  
 Ore, unwrought Metal  
 Pan, Utenfil so call'd  
 Pane, Window of Glass  
 Par, Equality  
 Pare, cut or clip  
 Past, gone  
 Paste, Dough  
 Pat, little Blow  
 Pate, Head  
 Pin to prick with  
 Pine, languish  
 Plan, Scheme or Draught  
 Plane, Joiner's Tool  
 Plat of Ground  
 Plate of Metal  
 Plum, Kind of Fruit  
 Plume, Tuft of Feathers  
 Pop, come suddenly  
 Pope, Bishop of Rome  
 Quit, leave, let go  
 Quite, wholly  
 Rag, Bit of old Cloth  
 Rage, Fury  
 Rang, did ring  
 Range, ramble  
 Rap, knock or strike  
 Rape, Ravishment  
 Rat, Kind of Vermin

Rate, Price  
 Rid, deliver  
 Ride, mount a Horse  
 Rim, Border  
 Rime, falling Mist  
 Rip, cut up  
 Ripe, full grown  
 Rob, steal  
 Robe, long Garment  
 Rod, Bundle of Twigs  
 Rode, did ride  
 Rot, putrify  
 Rote, without Book  
 Scar, Mark of a Wound  
 Scare, affright  
 Scrap, small Bit  
 Scrape, shave or rase  
 Sever, put asunder  
 Severe, cruel  
 Sham, Falshood  
 Shame, Disgrace  
 Shin, Leg-Bone  
 Shine, look bright  
 Sin, Wickedness  
 Sine in Geometry  
 Sing, tune the Voice  
 Singe, burn or scorch  
 Sir, Master  
 Sire, Father  
 Sit, repose on a Seat  
 Site, Situation  
 Sith, since  
 Sithe to mow with  
 Slim, slender  
 Slime, gluey Matter  
 Slop, spill  
 Slope, ascent  
 Snip, cut with a Jerk  
 Snipe, Bird so call'd  
 Sooth, Truth  
 Soothe, flatter  
 Sop, wetted Bread  
 Sope for washing  
 Spar, Bar of Wood  
 Spare, save

Spin,

Spin, <i>make Thread</i>	Tune, <i>Music</i>
Spine, <i>Back-Bone</i>	Twin, <i>One of Two</i>
Spit, <i>emit Spittle</i>	Twine, <i>cling round</i>
Spite, <i>Malice</i>	Van, <i>Front</i>
Stag, <i>Male Deer</i>	Vane, <i>Weathercock</i>
Stage, <i>Sort of Scaffold</i>	Unit, <i>One</i>
Star <i>in the Sky</i>	Unite, <i>join</i>
Stare, <i>gaze</i>	Us, <i>we</i>
Strip, <i>undress</i>	Use, <i>Practice, Custom</i>
Stripe, <i>Last</i>	Wad, <i>Stuffing for Chairs</i>
Tap, <i>little Blow</i>	Wade, <i>walk in Water</i>
Tape, <i>Incle</i>	Wag, <i>merry Fellow</i>
Tar for Cart-Wheels	Wage, <i>lay a Wager</i>
Tare, <i>dress'd Flax</i>	Wan, <i>Pale</i>
Them, <i>Those</i>	Wane, <i>decrease or decline</i>
Theme, <i>Subject of Argument</i>	War, <i>Hostility</i>
Thin, <i>slender, lean</i>	Ware, <i>Merchandize</i>
Thine, <i>thy own</i>	Wast, <i>has been</i>
Top, <i>Summit</i>	Waste, <i>consume</i>
Tope, <i>drink much</i>	Whin, <i>Shrub so call'd</i>
Tor, <i>Tower or Rock</i>	Whine, <i>whimper</i>
Tore, <i>torn</i>	Whit, <i>small Part</i>
Trip, <i>go nimbly</i>	White, <i>Reverse of Black</i>
Tripe, <i>Cow-Belly</i>	Win, <i>get by Play</i>
Tub, <i>Brewing-Vessel</i>	Wine, <i>Juice of Grapes</i>
Tube, <i>Pipe</i>	Writ, <i>Arrest-Warrant</i>
Tun, <i>20 Hundred Weight</i>	Write, <i>make Letters</i>

*An Explanation of Abbreviations, Notes of Reten-  
rence, and other Marks which often occur in Books  
and Writing.*

## ABBREVIATIONS.

<b>A.</b> or Ans. Answer	fellor of Gresham College
A. B. [ <i>Artium Bac- culaureus</i> ] Bache- lor of Arts	B. A. Bachelor of Arts
Acct. Account, Accompt	Bart. Baronet
A. D. [ <i>Anno Domini</i> ] in the Year of our Lord	B. D. Bachelor in Divinity
Adml. Admiral	Berks. Berkshire
Admsr. Administrators	Bp. Bishop
A. M. [ <i>Artium Magister</i> ] Master of Arts; [ <i>Anno Mundi</i> ] Year of the World	Bucks. Buckinghamshire
Ast. P. G. Astronomy Pro-	C. or Cent. [ <i>Centum</i> ] Hurdred
	C. C. C. Christ-Church College
	Capt. Captain
	Chanr. Chancellor
	Col. Colonel, Colossians
	Comp. Company

Comrs. Commissioners	Ms. Manuscript
Corresp. Correspondent	Mss. Manuscripts
C. S. [ <i>Custos Sigilli</i> ] Keeper of the Privy Seal	N. B. ( <i>Nota bene</i> ) Note well
Cr. or Credr. Creditor	No. ( <i>Numero</i> ) Number
D. [ <i>Denarius</i> ] a Penny; also Duke, Ducheſs	Obj. Objection
D. D. Doctor in Divinity	Obt. or obedt. obedient
Del. [ <i>dele</i> ] put out	Philom. ( <i>Philomathes</i> ) a Lover of Learning
Do. or Dit. [ <i>Ditto</i> ] the Same	P. M. G. Profeſſor of Muſic at Greſham College
Dr. Doctor, Debtor	P. S. Poſtſcript
E. g. [ <i>Exempli gratia</i> ] for Example	Q. ( <i>Quadrantes</i> ) Farthings; Queen, Queſtion
Eſq. Eſquire	Recd. received
Exr. or Execr. Executor	Recr. Receiver
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Regr. Register
Gent. Gentleman	Regimt. Regiment
G. R. [ <i>Georgius Rex</i> ] George the King	Remr. Remainder
Hond. Honoured	Revd. Reverend
Ibid. [ <i>Ibidem</i> ] the ſame Place	R. S. S. ( <i>Regalis Societatis Socius</i> ) Fellow of the Royal Society
Id. [ <i>Idem</i> ] the Same	Rt. Honble. Right Honourable
I. e. [ <i>id eſt</i> ] that is	S. ( <i>Solidi</i> ) Shillings; Saint
I. H. S. [ <i>Jeſus Hominum Salvator</i> ] Jeſus Saviour of Men	Sr. Sir
Inſt. Inſtant	S. S. T. P. ( <i>Sacro-Sanctæ Theologiae Profeſſor</i> ) Profeſſor of Divinity
J. D. [ <i>Jurium Doctor</i> ] Doctor of Laws	Ult. ( <i>ultimus</i> ) the Laſt
Kt. Knight	V. ( <i>Vide</i> ) ſee; Verſe
Ld. Lord	Viz. ( <i>videlicet</i> ) that is to ſay
Lieut. Lieutenant	Wch. which
L. D. [ <i>Legum Doctor</i> ] Doctor of Laws	Wilts. Wiltſhire
M. A. Maſter of Arts	Wn. when
Marts. Martinmas	Wp. Worſhip
M. D. [ <i>Medicinæ Doctor</i> ] Doctor of Phyſic	Wt. Weight, what
Mefs. [ <i>Meſſieurs</i> ] Maſters	Wth. with
Michs. Michaelmas	Xt. Chriſt
Mr. Maſter	ym. them
Mrs. Miſtreſs	yn. then
M. S. ( <i>Memoria Sacrum</i> ) Sacred to the Memory	yr. your, year
	ys. this
	yt. that
	& ( <i>et</i> ) and
	&c. ( <i>et cætera</i> ) and ſo forth

*Postrophe* (') a *Comma* placed at the Head of a Word; and denotes a Letter, or Letters, to be left out for quicker Pronunciation: As *pain'd* for *pained*; *can't* for *cannot*.

*Afterism* (\*) refers to the Margin, or Bottom; and several of them together signify that Something is wanting, or not fit to be mentioned.

*Brace* ( ) ti's Words or Lines together that relate to each other; and in Poetry denotes that three Lines have the same Rhyme, which are called a *Triplet*.

*Brackets* [ ] include Words that explain Something just going before.

*Caret* (^) a revers'd v, placed below the Line in Writing; and signifies that Something left out by Mistake, and afterward interlin'd, must be taken in there.

*Diaresis* (¨) two Dots plac'd over the Latter of two Vowels that must be parted, and might else be taken for a Diphthong; as in *Gilead*: Which Mark, for the Sake of unlearned Readers, should be used oftner than it now is.

*Ellipsis* (—) fills the Gap in a Word or Name whose middle Letters are purposely left out; as *K—g G—e* for *King George*: And when only Part of a Sentence is cited, it denotes the Part omitted; as

————— *Words once flown*

*Are in the Hearer's Power, not our own.*

*Hyphen* (-) joins two Words together, as *Gold-Smith*; which are called compound Words: And also connects the Parts of a Word that is divided for Want of Room at the End of a Line, as is often seen in Books. Being set over a Word it is call'd a *Dash*, & denotes the Omission of *m*, or *n*; as *Fair Writing* is commendable, for *Fair Writing* is commendable.

*Index* (☞) points to Something very remarkable.

*Obelisk* (†) refers to the Bottom, or Margin.

*Paragraph* (¶) comprehends all the Sentences that are under one Head, or Subject; and is commonly denoted by placing the first Line a little inward, which is call'd *Indenting*.

*Parallel Lines* (||) refer to the Bottom, or Side.

*Parenthesis* ( ) includes Words that may either be read or pass'd over, without altering the Sense.

*Quotation* (‘) a revers'd *Comma* at the Head of a Word, and denotes the Passage against which it is plac'd to be taken from an Author in his own Words; as

‘ *Let all the foreign Tongues alone,*

‘ *Till you can spell and read your own.*

*Section* (§) divides a Book, or Chapter, into Parts.